

059130

JPRS 82449

13 December 1982

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 372

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release Distribution Unlimited

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

19980325 092

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

11
103
A06

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

13 December 1982

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 372

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA Members Concerned About Sino-Soviet Ties (Ba Yi Radio, 22 Nov 82)	1
PLA Company Educates New Soldiers (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 17 Nov 82)	3
PLA Protects Border People in Harvesting (Yunnan Provincial Service; 13 Nov 82)	4
'NEI MONGGOL' Commentary on Public Security Work (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 17 Nov 82)	5
PLA Reviews Discipline Inspection (Guangdong Provincial Service, 18 Nov 82)	6
Shenyang PLA Units Improve Elementary Education (Beijing Domestic Service, 17 Nov 82)	7
Nanjing PLA Units Stress Role of Education (XINHUA, 18 Nov 82)	8
PLA Corps Encourages Cadres To Study Science (XINHUA, 21 Nov 82)	10
Beijing Honors Xinjiang Border Defense Unit (Xinjiang Regional Service, 16 Nov 82)	12
Xiao Quanfu at Close of PLA Congress Session (Xinjiang Regional Service, 28 Oct 82)	14
Senior Guangzhou PLA Cadres Discuss 12th Congress (Guangdong Provincial Service, 6 Nov 82)	16

PLA Leaders Urge Study of Congress Documents (RENMIN RIBAO, 12 Nov 82)	17
'JIEFANG RIBAO' on East China Sea Fleet Exercise (Cheng Dapeng; JIEFANG RIBAO, 16 Oct 82)	19
Wuhan PLA Technical Conference Opens 9 November (Hubei Provincial Service, 9 Nov 82)	20
Malpractice Case in PRC Air Force (MING PAO, 13 Nov 82)	21
Militiamen Educated With Communist Ideology (LIAONING RIBAO, 18 Oct 82)	23
Shaanxi Military District Rally Honors Militia (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 1 Nov 82)	24
'NANFANG RIBAO' Urges Emancipation of 'The Mind' (NANFANG RIBAO, 13 Nov 82)	26
Heilongjiang Gives Preferential Treatment to Armmen (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 13 Nov 82)	30
Briefs	
Qinghai Army Recruitment Work	31
Hunan Resettles Ex-Servicemen	31
Wuhan PLA Meeting Ends	31
SOCIOLICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE	
'GUANGMING RIBAO' on PRC Modern History Era (Li Kan; GUANGMING RIBAO, 17 Nov 82)	33
'TIANJIN RIBAO' Commentator on Education (TIANJIN RIBAO, 29 Oct 82)	37
'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' on Learning From Zhang Hua (ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, 23 Nov 82)	42
'TIANJIN RIBAO' Reports Census Results (TIANJIN RIBAO, 2 Nov 82)	45
Guizhou NPC Deputy on Draft Constitution (XINHUA, 28 Nov 82)	47
Gansu Vice Governor at Birth Control Meeting (Gansu Provincial Service, 25 Nov 82)	48
Shandong Urges Upgrading of Staff-Worker Education (Shandong Provincial Service, 24 Nov 82)	49

Shandong Staff-Worker Education Meeting Ends 24 Nov (Shandong Provincial Service, 24 Nov 82)	51
Qiang Xiaochu's Article on Education Reported (Jilin Provincial Service, 23 Nov 82)	53
Kunming Official Stresses Hitting at Economic Crimes (Yunnan Provincial Service, 23 Nov 82)	55
Yin Fatang's Views on Education Work Examined (Xizang Regional Service, 24 Nov 82)	57
Xizang Regional Forum on Literary Criticism (Xizang Regional Service, 27 Nov 82)	59
'YUNNAN RIBAO' on Criticism of Article on 'Sunflowers' (Wang Dian; YUNNAN RIBAO, 22 Oct 82)	61
'YUNNAN RIBAO' Comments on Erroneous Poetry Criticism (Wen Ping; YUNNAN RIBAO, 5 Nov 82)	67
Beijing Planned Parenthood Propaganda Meeting (Beijing City Service, 19 Nov 82)	78
'WEN HUI BAO' on Prejudices Against Intellectuals (WEN HUI BAO, 12 Nov 82)	80
Hunan Conference on Family Planning Reported (Hunan Provincial Service, 25 Nov 82)	84
HUNAN RADIO: 'Wise' Planning Points Stressed	
Hubei Holds Telephone Meeting on Judicial Work (Hubei Provincial Service, 25 Nov 82)	86
Hebei Holds Meeting on Higher Education (Hebei Provincial Service, 21 Nov 82)	88
Hebei Issues Regulations on Private Schools (Hebei Provincial Service, 20 Nov 82)	90
Press Reports on Meeting of Forum To Review Westernization Movement (Yang Xiaomin; GUANGMING RIBAO, 17 Nov 82)	91
Briefs	
Literary, Art Work Conference	94
Officials Visit Product Corps	94
Delegation Head on NPC Session	94

TAIWAN

Briefs	
Farm Pact With Guatemala	96
Solomon Islands Prime Minister	96
Asian Games Membership Application	96

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA MEMBERS CONCERNED ABOUT SINO-SOVIET TIES

OW231014 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Judging from the reports submitted by various PLA units to the general political departments, PLA commanders and fighters are rather concerned about our country's relations with the Soviet Union. Some reports show that 1/3 of the questions raised by commanders and fighters at political study meetings and discussions on the current situation dealt with Sino-Soviet relations. At the study meetings held in the PLA units stationed along the Sino-Soviet border, more than half of the questions raised by commanders and fighters touched on Sino-Soviet relations.

Such a situation is natural since leaders of our country issued a series of statements on normalizing Sino-Soviet relations, many people have discussed this question. However, there are also quite a few rumors regarding this question.

Like members of the broad masses, PLA commanders and fighters are eager to have a clear understanding of this question. As for commanders and fighters of the frontier guards which have long confronted Soviet troops in a situation where clashes may be triggered at any moment, they naturally are more concerned about the prospects for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

As far as our armed forces are concerned, Sino-Soviet relations are not only a political question but a military one. A statement made by Comrade Huang Hua before his departure from Beijing for Moscow to attend Brezhnev's funeral is very important and correct. He said: China and the Soviet Union are the two big powers in the world that share a very long border line.

It is for this reason that our army's strategic concept is finally determined by our relations with our neighboring country in the north. People of the older generation recall that our country's relations with the Soviet Union were very good in the early 1950's. At that time, the people and armed forces of the two countries were friendly to and cooperated with each and exchanged experiences with each other. With the cooperation and mutual aid of the people and armed forces of the two countries, our country was able to lay a foundation for defense industry. In a short time, our

country built factories to manufacture aircraft and tanks with the minimum investment and began to produce artillery pieces, automatic weapons and other military equipment. At that time, [words indistinct] our people and armed forces safeguarded world peace along with the armed forces of the advanced countries and peace-loving people the world over.

By the late 1950's, however, relations between the two countries gradually worsened. As a result, the close contacts between the people and armed forces of the two countries were suspended. Particularly in the late 1960's when the gang of four enforced feudal and fascist dictatorship, our relations with the Soviet Union worsened to the lowest point. The situation on the Sino-Soviet border was unprecedently tense. A number of our PLA commanders and fighters shed blood in northeast China and other border areas.

Historical experience shows us that close Sino-Soviet relations are beneficial to the people of the two countries and that tense Sino-Soviet relations are harmful to the people of the two countries. It is for this reason that all PLA commanders and fighters and people throughout the country are very much concerned about the question of normalizing Sino-Soviet relations.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA COMPANY EDUCATES NEW SOLDIERS

SK181331 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] A certain command company of PLA air force units took various measures to educate new soldiers with policies toward nationalities and scored good achievements. The company is stationed at the bank of the Olji Moron River of the Bairin grasslands, where Monggol herdsmen are living.

This year no sooner had new soldiers enlisted for military service than the party branch of the company conducted education in party policies toward nationalities among them and formulated some relevant items.

In order to enhance their understanding of national policies, the company held a discussion for new and old soldiers, introduced habits, customs and local conditions of Mongolians among Monggol soldiers and introduced some old soldiers' model achievements in abiding by policies toward nationalities. Through education, most soldiers pay great attention to civility and courtesy and safeguard the benefits of herdsmen in their contacts with herdsmen.

Some of the new soldiers did good deeds for herdsmen on their own initiative while off duty. Once (Sun Quan), a new soldier, found some sheepskin clothing under an elm near his barracks and walked nearly 10 li to find the owner.

All herdsmen said that they were as content with the new soldiers as the old ones.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA PROTECTS BORDER PEOPLE IN HARVESTING

HK140753 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The command section of army-civilian defense in Maguan County has sent armed detachments to protect the masses who are carrying out autumn harvesting and planting. Six of the communes in Maguan County are situated along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Their land is in the field of fire of the Vietnamese troops across the border. Because of Vietnamese sniper fire, the masses of commune members could not harvest the crops there which had already ripened. In order to reap these crops in time and avoid delay in autumn sowing, the county army-civilian defense promptly sent armed detachments to intensify their patrols along the border and protect the masses in carrying out the harvest.

In September and October, the seventh company of a certain PLA garrison along the border sent out armed detachments nine times to patrol the border. (Zhang Kaixuan), leader of a certain PLA company stationed along the border, personally led an armed detachment to lie in ambush 3 days and nights at an important path called Sanyao Kou where enemy troops often come. Thus they protected the masses in reaping hundreds of mu of maize.

According to incomplete statistics, from January to October, the county army-civilian defense sent out 27 armed detachments with a total of more than 700 personnel to protect the masses in carrying out production in the border area.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEI MONGGOL' COMMENTARY ON PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

SK181156 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "A Starting Point of Public Security Work in the New Period"]

[Excerpt] In the new historical period, the party and the state have shifted their focus of work to the socialist modernization of economic construction. In line with the shifts in the focus of work of the entire party and state, our public security work should focus on upholding and promoting the socialist modernization of economic construction.

Under the unified leadership of the party central committee, the current principal tasks of our region's public security work should focus on strengthening public security and on severely punishing serious economic crimes. We should concentrate our potential on successfully upholding and promoting the general principle guiding forestry development in the course of socialist modernization.

In order to implement the tasks of our region's public security work in the new period, comrades of public security departments must accurately understand the fundamental policies set forth by the CPC Central Committee on the current phase of the class struggle. Conscientiously ensure the democratic rights of the vast number of the people and practice effective dictatorship over the tiny minority of radicals.

In the previous period, public security fronts in our region implemented the lines, principles and policies set forth at the third plenum of the Party Central Committee, conscientiously liquidated the leftist mistakes that took the class struggle as a key link, and scored certain achievements in tackling public security problems in a comprehensive way. While further liquidating the leftist mistakes, we must remain sober-minded to prevent and overcome the rightist torrential influence and to foster the correct idea of the class struggle.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA REVIEWS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK190212 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The Guangzhou PLA units held a meeting of discipline inspection committee secretaries at and above army-level from 8 to 15 November. In accordance with the spirit of the 12th party congress and the central discipline inspection commission plenary session, the meeting analyzed the state of party work style in the units and studied how to do a good job in discipline inspection work in the new situation and accomplish a fundamental turn for the better in party work style.

Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Wang Meng stressed in their speeches: We must start with the leaders when implementing the 12th party congress spirit, correcting the party work style and strictly enforcing party discipline. Problems in the leadership groups must be corrected as soon as they are discovered. With regard to problems among the leading cadres, one level must grasp another and the problems must be seriously and earnestly tackled and handled. When major problems are found in the units, it is necessary to investigate the responsibilities of the principal leading cadres and those in charge while investigating those immediately involved. We must not be strict with those below and lenient with those above. We must not treat problems in a perfunctory and casual way by holding the party committee collectively responsible, and it is still less permissible to investigate the lower levels but not the upper. When investigating problems, we must not be swayed by personal relationships. People should not think that, due to old relationships, big problems can be turned into small ones and small ones can disappear, or even that they can indulge, protect and connive at wrongdoing.

Comrade You Taizhong and Wang Meng stressed: The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work of the discipline inspection committees and provide effective support for them.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHENYANG PLA UNITS IMPROVE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

OW181323 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The party committee of a certain unit under the Shenyang PLA units has made remarkable progress in grasping elementary education and science. A total of 456 applicants from this unit were admitted to PLA academies and institutes during the unified entrance examination for new students this autumn. Since 1979, this unit has been engaged in promoting education on science and culture, stressing languages and mathematics, physics and chemistry at the middle school level. A total of 1,212 cadres and fighters has been admitted to PLA academies, institutes and training units in the past 4 years. Some cadres and fighters attained senior middle school-level education and nearly 1,000 cadres are completing junior middle school-level studies. This unit has concentrated on the following areas: 1) Specific hours are set for study. During this period of study, leading army and divisional members visit the unit and classes to check on progress in cultural studies. Later, they conduct an annual examination and use the results as one of the requirements for selecting advanced individuals. 2) Continuation classes are sponsored for outstanding fighter activists to study the basics, to provide PLA academies and institutes with qualified students. Since November last year, this unit has set up continuation classes for outstanding fighter activists, especially for outstanding squad leaders and model fighters to improve their elementary education. These classes, lasting for 6 to 8 months, are set up in regiments. 3) Cadres are trained in rotation by groups and stages. This year, an accelerated training class at senior middle school-level was set up for cadres from regiments and battalions. After 6 months' training, these comrades attained senior middle school-level education in some subjects. In addition, this unit has also encouraged and supported cadres to engage in self-study by organizing specialized technical studies connected with their office work, in addition to setting up night and correspondence schools. The improvement in the level of knowledge among cadres and fighters has bettered the unit's job performance. For example, the 7th artillery battalion of a certain regiment was equipped with a radar command instrument several years ago. However, owing to lack of essential knowledge in mathematics and physics and in the theory and functions of this piece of equipment on the part of cadres and fighters, the equipment had not been put to use. In the course of cultural studies, they learned the theory and functions of the radar command instrument and used the equipment for the first time to substitute manual computation. They scored good results in a competitive evaluation by the Shenyang PLA units.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NANJING PLA UNITS STRESS ROLE OF EDUCATION

OW190441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Nanjing, 18 Nov (XINHUA)--The Nanjing PLA units party committee has stressed that education on science and general knowledge must be intensified so as to create a new situation in the armed forces, that the misconception that one still can win a battle without knowledge must be rectified, and that a new atmosphere of earnestly studying science and learning knowledge must be encouraged in the armed forces.

While studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, members of the Nanjing PLA units party committee have also reviewed the actual situation in the armed forces and discussed the need to create a new situation in the armed forces by intensifying education on science and knowledge. Commander [of the Nanjing PLA units] Xiang Shouzhi pointed out: Promoting education on science and knowledge in the armed forces not only makes those who have little schooling more knowledgeable and satisfies the needs in the armed forces' modernization but it also encourages the armymen to improve themselves through studying hard. He said: This is significant for training more knowledgeable and more professionally competent cadres. At present we must continue to liquidate the influence of the "left" ideology and adopt effective measures to deepen and effectively promote education on science and knowledge.

Dung Ping, former political commissar [of the Nanjing PLA units], said: After they have become more knowledgeable it will be easier for the cadres and the fighters to accept new things because they will have become more broadminded, otherwise they will be shortsighted and they will hardly be able to do their jobs well. For this reason we must work energetically to intensify the armed forces' cultural construction. If intellectually and physically capable, those veteran cadres who have retreated to the second and third lines should play a positive role in this task. Some may become teachers, and some may take charge of certain tasks on behalf of the party committee.

After discussion, the Nanjing PLA units party committee has presented the following specific measures for intensifying education on science and general knowledge in the armed forces:

1. Broadly propagate the significance in stressing education on science and knowledge and continue to liquidate the influence of the "left" ideology of despising science and knowledge and discriminating against the intellectuals.
2. Continue to intensify extension education among the cadres. Units at and above the corps levels must sponsor extension education classes for the cadres to study the courses of senior middle schools and technical middle schools. Those cadres whose educational level is below that of the senior middle school must be retrained by stages and by groups on a rotational basis.
3. Training of teachers must be intensified. To strengthen the teaching staff and guarantee the quality of teaching the armed forces must, in addition to selecting teachers from the armed forces, contact the local educational departments so that each corps unit can borrow three or four college graduates to teach their specialty in the armed forces.
4. The cadres' general and special knowledge must be strictly tested before they can be promoted. The educational level of the young cadres to be transferred to work in the organizations of the armed forces must be at least up to the technical school level. Cadres selected from among the fighters must be strictly tested; only those who pass the test will receive further training in colleges or schools.
5. Study on one's own shall be encouraged. Assistance will be given to the cadres and fighters who enroll in night schools and televised and correspondence courses.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA CORPS ENCOURAGES CADRES TO STUDY SCIENCE

OW230836 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0215 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--According to XINHUA reporter Peng Cuiping and correspondent Chen Jinsong, the 2d artillery corps [di er pao bing 4574 0059 3517 0365] of the PLA has taken effective measures to upgrade the scientific knowledge of the leading cadres at all levels, and this has brought new changes to the corps' modernization.

In recent years, to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, the 2d artillery corps has promoted to the leading groups of various units of divisional and regimental levels some 200 ethically and professionally competent cadres who graduated from college in the early 1960's. After this readjustment, over 70 percent of the leading cadres of the corps' technical schools and research institutes are college graduates. In certain regiments, the level of education of over 50 percent of the cadres has reached that of the senior middle schools.

The party committees of various units under the corps have also warmly encouraged the leading cadres to diligently study modern defense science. In a planned manner and by groups and by stages, the corps party committee has also sent the leading cadres of the corps and its divisions and regiments, who are of worker and peasant origins, to receive short-term training in technical colleges and schools. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the corps has sponsored eight training classes and trained over 400 cadres of units of regimental level and above, including 70 leading cadres of the corps-level unit and above. Meanwhile, all types of short-term training and study classes have also been held by various units under the corps to train the recumbent cadres on a rotational basis. The leading cadres have also been organized to study modern science and new technology by attending technical lectures, correspondence courses and televised courses. The problem of upgrading the leading cadres' scientific knowledge has been quite successfully resolved in this way.

The upgrading of the leading cadres' scientific and technological knowledge has brought new changes to the corps' modernization. Since these leading cadres have been studying various specialized subjects systematically and since they understand science and technology, their leadership and their

endeavors for military modernization have become more effective. Because of his painstaking efforts in studying general knowledge and sophisticated defense sciences, Zhang Wen, who used to be a cowherder and is now deputy chief of staff on a certain unit, has achieved impressive success in improving his organizing and commanding capabilities. He has made new contributions in recent years by successfully commanding his men to take part in trainings with special weapons and by taking part in commanding scientific tests for defense purposes on many occasions.

After assuming their leading posts, the ethically and professionally competent intellectuals have quickly displayed their command and administrative capabilities after a short period of practical training. When a certain unit was to test a new defense technology, the unit's party committee designated Zhang Biao, a newly promoted cadre who graduated from college in 1964, to command the operation on the first line. Because of his professional proficiency, meticulous organization and scientific way of distributing the technical force, several major aspects of the test were put under proper control, the on-the-spot operation was tense but ordered, and the test was successfully accomplished; and Zhang Biao was later commended by the leading organizations. Other commanders and fighters said thoughtfully: "Whether or not our leading cadres understand science and technology does indeed make a big difference."

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING HONORS XINJIANG BORDER DEFENSE UNIT

HK170222 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The central military commission has conferred the title "Steel Guard Post of the Karakorum" on a certain border defense guard post of the Urumqi PLA units. A rally to confer this title was held at the 1 August (?airport) in Urumqi on the morning of 16 November. Codanoff, deputy political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, presided. Commander Xiao Quanfu first read out the order of the central military commission on conferring the title on the guard post. On behalf of the commission, he presented a brocade pennant to a representative of the post. Urumqi PLA units Political Commissar Tan Youlin read out the decision of the units CPC Committee on launching a drive to learn from the "Steel Guard Post of the Karakorum." Urumqi PLA units First Political Commissar Wang Enmao and regional CPC Committee secretary and people's congress standing committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat spoke at the rally.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Enmao highly praised the whole body of commanders and fighters of the "Steel Guard Post of the Karakorum" for their patriotic and revolutionary heroic spirit in devoting themselves to the motherland and the interests of the people. He called on the commanders and fighters of the units to launch a drive to learn from the guard post, and strive to create a new situation in revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the units.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: In learning from the "Steel Guard Post of the Karakorum," we must, like them, unswervingly implement the party's line, policies and principles, and spontaneously maintain ideological and political unity with the Central Committee. Like them, we must strive to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization, establish firm faith in communism, and strive to be new communist men with ideals, morality, culture and discipline. Like them, we must establish the spirit of struggling amid difficulties for the revolutionary cause and boldly devoting themselves to defending the motherland. Like them, we must never forget the concern and support of the people of all nationalities and spontaneously preserve and strengthen army-government, army-people, and nationality unity. The PLA units throughout Xinjiang must resolutely implement the spirit of the recent regional nationality unity commendation

gathering and work with the people of all nationalities to build Xinjiang into a strong fortress of antihegemonist solidarity.

Tomur Dawamat congratulated and extended regards to the commanders and fighters of the "Steel Guard Post of the Karakorum" on behalf of the regional CPC Committee and government and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

(Zhang Fuquan), a representative of the "Steel Guard Post of the Karakorum," instructor of the 4th company of a certain PLA border defense unit, and (Yi Yongliang), instructor of the Alashan Pass guard post, also spoke at the rally.

Other responsible comrades of the regional party and government and the Urumqi PLA units present at the rally included Huang Luobin, Wang Fuzhi, Liu Haiqing, (Ma Shen), (Aizezuofu Hasimu), Kang Lize, (Ren Xiuquan), (Li Xuanhua) and (Zhang Yingling).

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

XIAO QUANFU AT CLOSE OF PLA CONGRESS SESSION

HK291544 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] The 6th CPC Congress of the Urumqi PLA units successfully closed today. Comrade Tan Youlin presided over the closing session and Comrade Xiao Quanfu gave the closing speech.

In his speech, Comrade Xiao Quanfu said that throughout this meeting we have upheld the spirit of the 12th congress, reached a common understanding and unity of action on the basis of the program, principles and policies laid down by the 12th congress, and thus enhanced our consciousness in keeping pace with the party's central authorities ideologically and politically, and strengthened our confidence in fulfilling the magnificent goal and various tasks put forth by the 12th congress. This will surely and strongly push all PLA units throughout the region to thoroughly implement the spirit of the 12th congress and to unwaveringly advance in the direction pointed out by the 12th congress. On behalf of the presidium of the congress, in particular the elderly comrades, Comrade Xiao Quanfu warmly welcomed the comrades who were newly elected into the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units. He urged these comrades to more conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, carry forward the modest and prudent work style, uphold the party's democratic centralism, strengthen the collective leadership of the party committee, maintain close link with the masses, and devote every effort to fulfill all tasks with which the party entrusted them.

Xiao Quanfu pointed out that we must foster lofty ideals and set high goals in creating a new situation. And above all, he said, we must take real action to create a new situation. In order to carry out the tasks laid down by this congress, we must further improve the ideological work, organization and style of the party according to the requirement of the new party constitution, and conscientiously build our party organizations at all levels into a real force at the core in creating a new situation. We must carry forward the party's fine work style, brace up, work hard and take the lead in creating a new situation. We must thoroughly study and implement the spirit of the 12th congress as well as publicize the spirit of this current congress. And furthermore, we must take practical and effective measures according to the actual situation of our own units so that every task laid down by this congress can be carried out in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xiao Quanfu emphasized that historical experiences had proved that the unity reached on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the fundamental guarantee for us to win victory. In the course of creating a new situation in our PLA units, we must more closely rally around the party's Central Committee, further strengthen unity within the army, unity between the army and government, between the army and people and between all nationalities, and unity within the leading body. If only the new and old members of the party committees at all levels can reach a common understanding, keep in step and really form a united, concerted, intimate and powerful leading force at the core, we will be able to deal with various complicated circumstances and overcome all obstacles on the road ahead, and thus fulfill the glorious tasks which the party entrusts us with, and achieve new and greater successes.

Mandated by the discipline inspection commission of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units, Comrade Kang Lize gave a work report at the congress.

The congress adopted the membership resolutions of the sixth CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units and the discipline inspection commission of this CPC Committee, which were elected after repeated democratic deliberations and consultations. At today's session, the congress also adopted the resolution on the work report by the fifth CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units and the resolution on the work report by the discipline inspection commission of the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units. The congress successfully concluded with the majestic internationale at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SENIOR GUANGZHOU PLA CADRES DISCUSS 12TH CONGRESS

HK070228 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] On 2 and 3 November Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong, Political Commissar Wang Meng and other leaders summoned army commanders and political commissars and provincial military district commanders and political commissars to a forum to study how to carry out in-depth study of the 12th party congress documents. During the forum the participants held warm discussions in light of the demands set by the Central Committee and the problems in study. Concentrating on the issue of carrying out study in depth, they looked into matters of understanding and method.

First, it is necessary to conduct ideological mobilization, further deepen understanding of studying the 12th party congress documents, and avoid and overcome the attitude of being satisfied with having studied the documents and held discussions and thinking that the job is almost done. It is necessary to regard study of the 12th party congress documents as the primary task for the party committees. The principal leading cadres must devote their main energy to this task. Study must [words illegible] the reality of ideology and work in one's own unit or department. In study, the leading cadres must consciously take an active part and eliminate erroneous leftist and rightist influences, especially the influence of leftist ideology.

During the forum the participants held: Spontaneously implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress documents in all work and creating a new situation in army building from now on, starting with oneself, is an important expression of in-depth study. Many leading cadres attending the meeting pledged: We ourselves must first brace our spirits. We must have a good mental outlook, take the lead in displaying communist spirit and, with revolutionary boldness and the spirit of seeking truth, lead the units to create a new situation.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA LEADERS URGE STUDY OF CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

HK151029 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Report by Ai Pu [5337 5543] and Zhao Chunwu [6392 4783 2976]: "Responsible Comrades of Guangzhou PLA Units Call for Overcoming Laxity in Study and Gaining Real Theoretical and Ideological Appreciation of 12th Congress Documents"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 12 Nov--Commander Yu Taizhong, political commissar Wang Meng and other leading comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units recently held a forum with responsible comrades of the relevant provincial military districts specifically to discuss how to deepen the study of the 12th party congress documents. All of the participants unanimously agreed that at present it is necessary to overcome complacency and laxity and make further efforts to study the congress documents in depth. The meeting sized up the situation in the study of the 12th congress documents in the PLA units. To counter some existing problems, it also paid particular attention to the following steps necessary to further deepen the study.

1. Guiding ideology must be made known clearly. Studying and implementing the 12th party congress spirit is not only a matter of prime importance at present, but also a long-term task for the future. It should not be done in a superficial or perfunctory way. We should not be satisfied once the documents have been conveyed and people have studied, discussed and generally come to understand the contents. We should guard against and overcome placidity and laxity in study. Principal leaders at all levels must exert major efforts to grasp this study.

2. Our study must be kept at a high level. In our effort to promote study in depth, we must try hard to link our thinking with our work. In accordance with the documents, we must understand its main points of view, major conclusions and basic spirit, gain real theoretical and ideological perceptions, clear away ambiguous ideas, and correct wrong points of view so that we will be able to adhere to what the party requires politically and ideologically. Leading cadres at various levels must take the lead in integrating the study with their thinking, thoroughly wipe out the influence left over from "leftist" or rightist mistakes, and in particular eliminate the baneful influence of "leftist" ideology.

3. At the same time as studying, we must implement the congress spirit and apply it in action. All leading cadres must do their work in the PLA units in line with the guiding ideology, principles and policies set out by the 12th party congress. All officers and men must conform their actions to the 12th party congress spirit and do their present work well so as to make more contributions to creating a new situation.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'JIEFANG RIBAO'ON EAST CHINA SEA FLEET EXERCISE

OW200102 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Cheng Dapeng]

[Text] Recently the PLA East China Sea Fleet held a military exercise in an unidentified sea region in which some 50 vessels using real weapons took part. Commander Xie Zhenghao, Deputy Commander Kao Xizeng and Deputy Political Commissar Kang Zhuang of the East China Sea Fleet and Commander Shen Peihua of the PLA naval units stationed in Shanghai joined in and commanded the exercise.

Since the convening of the 12th CPC National Congress the East China Sea Fleet party committee and leadership at various levels have voted to implement the guidelines of the congress with concrete action in order to open up a new situation in military training and speed up the PLA's regularization and modernization. Leading cadres and comrades in charge of military training of the headquarters of the East China Sea Fleet and the PLA naval units stationed in Shanghai have gone down to the grassroots to give specific guidance in order to make the training hard, strict and geared to the needs of actual combat.

Guided by Mao Zedong's military thought, the exercise was carried out in line with the strategic policy of active defense and in accordance with the characteristics of a future war against aggression. The vessels, which were divided into the "red" and the "blue" sides, carefully studied the characteristics of the "enemy" in order to make the exercise true to life and achieve the targeted goal. As the exercise started, some 10 vessels from the "blue" side, pretending to be the enemy, tried to violate our sacred territory from the sea. As soon as the "red" side obtained the relevant information, it immediately organized a powerful fleet consisting of guided missile frigates, propeller-powered torpedo boats and submarine chasers to launch an offensive against the enemy vessels and inflict heavy casualties on them.

A naval parade was held after the exercise.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WUHAN PLA TECHNICAL CONFERENCE OPENS 9 NOVEMBER

HK100018 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] A Wuhan PLA units conference on equipment management and technical innovations opened in Wuchang on 9 November. Present at the opening were Wuhan PLA units Commander Zhou Shizhong; Political Commissar Yan Zheng; deputy commanders Li Guangjun and Zhang Wannian; deputy political commissars Ren Rong and (Wang Zhan); chief of staff (Tang Jiao); and political department director Wang Chun. Also present were advisers Min Xuesheng, Pan Zhenwu, He Yunhong, Zhou Zhigang and Zheng Zhishi. Representatives of 41 progressive units and 35 individuals are attending the meeting.

In recent years, in close connection with reality, the Wuhan PLA units has acted self-reliantly in the light of local conditions to thoroughly straighten out the management of weapons and equipment. The percentage of weapons maintained in good working order has reached the demand of preparedness against war. The situation in equipment management work is better now than for many years. In technical innovation work, the commanders and fighters and science and technology workers have worked hard to tackle key problems and scored over 1,000 results in research and innovation. Awards have been presented for 245 of these.

Deputy Political Commissar Ren Rong spoke at the opening ceremony. He stressed: Weapons and equipment represent an important component part of our army's combat strength and the material basis for defeating the enemy and preserving ourselves. We must vigorously strengthen equipment management work and regularly maintain our existing weapons and equipment in good battle readiness. We must ensure that the units can carry out combat training tasks at any time.

Deputy Political Commissar Ren Rong said: Strengthening the units' technical innovation work is similarly an important factor in improving combat strength. We should be concerned for and support this work, create excellent conditions for it, mobilize the activism of the commanders and fighters and scientists and technicians for carrying out research, and continually advance technical innovation work.

After the opening ceremony, representatives of progressive units and individuals in equipment management and technical innovation started to introduce their experiences.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MALPRACTICE CASE IN PRC AIR FORCE

HK140803 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Shanghai: "Malpractice Case in Communist China's Air Force; Fighters Assembled with Defective Parts"]

[Text] A serious malpractice case in communist China's air force has recently been exposed, which affected the safety of several hundred fighters. This incident was much more serious than the case of Wu Ronggen who defected with a fighter. This incident has illustrated the harmfulness of the bureaucratic leadership system and the corruption and rottenness of communist China's cadres who seek private gain at the expense of the security of the state.

The main criminal involved in the case was Lin Fangzhen, director of the Shanghai equipment supply section of the Aeronautical engineering department of the air force. During a period of 4 years between 1976 to 1981, he assigned the task of processing and manufacturing a large quantity of aircraft precision parts to some simple and crude enterprises run by communes and production brigades. He accepted bribes totalling 7,000 yuan. Due to the defect of the bureaucratic leadership system, he remained at large for a long time. The case was eventually exposed by a recent check of the fighters by technicians. In view of the seriousness of the case, the man should have been court-martialled. However, the leading organs concerned only treated it as an ordinary corruption case. It was tried by Shanghai intermediate court. The trial was completed at the end of last month and the court decision was "a very bad and serious offence." According to the criminal law, the defendant was guilty of taking bribes and bending the law. He was therefore sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Lin Fangzhen, aged 53, was promoted section director in 1974. After that, he became a strong man in the air force who was in charge of the supply of facilities and equipment. As early as 1976, he established special connections with some enterprises run by communes and production brigades. He signed contracts for processing business with them in exchange for high-quality cigarettes, tea, eggs, dried mushrooms, edible fungus and so forth. He had everything that he had expected to find--vegetables and fruit in season and dainties of every kind--sufficient for the Lin family to open

a provisions and fruit shop. Those enterprises run by communes and production brigades made a fortune out of this. The year-end bonuses for workers could exceed 1,000 yuan and some of the highest bonuses might total 7,000 yuan or so. To express their thanks to this "God of wealth," who was generous at the expense of the state, in 1979 those enterprises run by communes or production brigades who had "business relations" with Lin Fangzhen jointly held a banquet in one of the best restaurants in Shanghai to celebrate his 50th birthday. Five tables were provided at the banquet.

Later, Lin Fangzhen wanted more and more things. He got modern electric appliances such as color television sets, radio cassette recorders, washing machines and so on. He also got a lot of money.

In February 1980, Lin Zhenfang secretly transferred the task of manufacturing a large number of important parts from an aircraft manufacturing plant of the air force to the Daqiao switchgear plant in Chengguan town, Linhai County, of Zhejiang Province. This plant was run by Jinshan production brigade. He presented a false report to the higher authority: "This batch of parts will be produced by a certain munitions factory." As a result of this transaction, he helped his brother-in-law, an idiot, get a job in the switchgear plant. Apart from that, he accepted bribes amounting to more than 2,000 yuan.

Those important parts manufactured by Daqiao switchgear plant were not up to standard. However, he arbitrarily issued certificates of quality in the name of a certain munitions factory. Thus, the products were sent from Shanghai to various aircraft repair plants, one batch after another. Several hundred fighters were assembled with these defective parts. Luckily this matter was discovered by technicians in an aircraft repair plant, and a report was presented to the aeronautical engineering department. After that, an order was issued to remove those defective parts. A hidden danger was thus avoided. Otherwise, the consequences would have been disastrous.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIAMEN EDUCATED WITH COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

SK101052 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 82

[Article by the armed forces department of the Jinxi County CPC Committee]

[Text] In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: At the present stage, we must educate and influence the broad masses with communist ideology. Vigorously conducting communist ideological education is a great task that strengthens the ideology of militiamen.

Looking back on the fighting course of building the militia, we deeply understand that the militia work cannot step forward without the guidance of communist ideology. At the Tashan blocking action of the Liaoshen battle, the heroic Tashan militiamen of our county in cooperation with PLA men fought with an enemy that outnumbered us many times and charged under a hail of bullets to carry provisions and ammunition to our army and to bear stretchers and give treatment to the wounded.

Some presented their private door planks, edges of kangs, timber and gunny-sacks to our army to repair defense works and build trenches, and some offered their cotton-padded clothes and quilts with cotton wadding to our soldiers for keeping out the cold wind. All these actions flashed with communist spirit.

In the new historic situation, we must further persistently conduct communist ideological education among militiamen to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and foster lofty communist ideals, so that communist ideology will conscientiously motivate us. Only by doing so can the militiamen be educated and built up to be a new generation of the Lei Feng type with ideals, morality, knowledge and a sense of discipline.

We should organize the militiamen to study the documents of the 12th party congress, thoroughly conduct activities to build socialist spiritual civilization and vigorously give publicity to good people and their good deeds emerging in the activities. Cadres of armed forces and militia cadres must take the lead in carrying the communist spirit forward, enthusiastically publicize the communist ideology and play exemplary roles in mobilizing and influencing the broad masses of militiamen so that the communist ideology may take root among the militiamen.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHAANXI MILITARY DISTRICT RALLY HONORS MILITIA

HK021532 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Summary] The Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District yesterday morning jointly called a rally to award titles for meritorious service. Honored titles were conferred on the militia company of the Shanping Brigade of the Laozheng Commune of Xixiang County and on militiamen (Shen Wenjie), (Kao Zhiyou) and (Lian Yongliang). First class merit citations were awarded to militiamen (Huang Zhilian), (Xian Yaohu), (Cheng Huta) and (Ma Huyuan).

The meeting was presided over by Sun Hongdao, commander of the Provincial Military District. "Attending the meeting were Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Provincial Military District; Zhang Ze, executive secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Jiang Yi, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and executive vice governor of the province; Deng Guozhong, vice governor; Cai Changyuan, second political commissar of the Provincial Military District; (Hu Fengming), third political commissar of the Provincial Military District; and other leading comrades of the Provincial Military District. Also present were cadres, fighters and workers of the organs of the Provincial Military District and the units directly under the military district and some militiamen in the area of Xian. The attendants totalled more than 1,200."

The rally read out the resolution of the Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District on the award of honored titles and first class citations to the militia company of the Shanping Brigade and to (Shen Wenjie) and other militiamen, and recounted the deeds of the units and the militiamen being cited for their meritorious services. The representatives of the individuals of the cited units and the representatives of the militiamen attending the meeting spoke. Leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District conferred banners of honor, citations and prizes on the units and individuals cited for their meritorious services.

Comrade Zhang Ze spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee, he extended warm greetings to the units and individuals cited for their meritorious performance of duty and expressed fervent hopes.

He said that "this citation meeting will surely further arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of militiamen and people in our province in building the two civilizations. The Provincial CPC Committee called on the party members and cadres throughout the province, PLA troops, commanders and fighters, militiamen and people to follow advanced units and heroic individuals as examples, acquire their lofty qualities, emulate their spirit of dedication and strive to be new-type socialist persons who cherish ideals and have a sense of morality, a cultural background and an idea of discipline."

Comrade Cai Changyuan also made a speech. He stressed that "PLA units and militiamen must strive to create a new situation in building socialist spiritual civilization, focusing on communist thinking as its core. They must also seriously study the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, deepen their understanding of the building of spiritual civilization theoretically and continue to strengthen education in communist thinking. They must devote efforts to improving the mental outlook. They must continue to energetically cite the advanced and create a lively situation in which we learn from and catch up with the advanced."

He said that "the model units and heroic individuals cited this time are models in carrying on and disseminating communist thinking since the implementation of the line and general and specific policies introduced since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The masses of cadres and fighters throughout the military district and full-time armed cadres and militiamen must take them as examples and raise the building of spiritual civilization to a new level."

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NANFANG RIBAO' URGES EMANCIPATION OF 'THE MIND'

HK181016 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Commentator's article: "We Must Continue to Emancipate the Mind In Order to Create a New Situation"]

[Text] In a recent speech in Shaanxi Province, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that we should further emancipate the mind and be bolder in effecting reforms. This is a very important issue. In order to create a new situation in socialist modernization, we must continue to emancipate the mind.

People naturally associate some events in the past with emancipation of the mind. Since we entered the period of building socialism in an all-round way, we have raised on many occasions the slogan of emancipating the mind. In 1958, in order to do away with blind faith in foreign countries, experts and books, we raised the slogan of "emancipating the mind and doing away with blind faith." Later, however, under the influence of the "leftist" ideology, our understanding and publicity of the slogan deviated from the correct path. Doing away with blind faith was turned into doing away with science, and emancipating the mind was turned into going off on wild flights of fancy. Consequently, remarks such as "the greater the boldness of the people, the greater the output from the soil" and "we are not afraid that we shall not be able to achieve our objective but we are afraid that we will fail to think about it" emerged, bringing about very unfavorable objective results. In 1978, the call of "further emancipating the mind" was also raised. However, targets divorced from reality, such as "developing 10 daqings," were also put forward, thus isolating emancipation of the mind from seeking truth from facts and repeating the previous error of rash advance. The experiences and lessons of the two occasions show that if emancipation of the mind is divorced from reality and the masses, and if we do not respect the objective law, we cannot truly emancipate the mind but will commit the error of idealism and bring about serious setbacks to the cause of construction.

The 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee laid down the principle of "emancipating the mind, using our brains, seeking truth from facts and uniting to forge ahead." The party explicitly pointed out that in emancipating the mind, we should seek truth from facts, proceed in all cases from reality and combine theory with practice. The integration of

emancipation of the mind with seeking truth from facts is of epoch-making significance because it has restored and upheld the correct Marxist ideological line. Under the guidance of this principle, a mighty movement of ideological emancipation has emerged in China. People have emancipated themselves from the spiritual shackles of dogmatism and personality cult and from the trammels of "leftist" ideas. Consequently, a lively creative force has emerged in various fields of work. This is a primary cause for China's great transformation of historic significance in the last few years. We have now accomplished the task of setting right the guiding ideology. However, the task of emancipating the mind has not come to an end. The emancipation of the mind, as set forth by the third plenary session, also contains the task of constantly understanding new situations, studying new problems and summing up new experiences with the development of the objective world. In this sense, emancipation of the mind is never ending. The current emphasis on further emancipation of the mind is the continuation of ideological emancipation put forward by the third plenary session. This is of great practical significance.

In order to further liquidate the influence of the "leftist" ideas, we should continue to emancipate the mind. The fact that the party has accomplished the task of setting right the guiding ideology does not mean that the task of setting things right has been accomplished on all fronts or that everyone has liquidated the "leftist" pernicious influence ideologically. In fact, the "leftist" influence still exists in various aspects. In rural work, due to the trammels of conventional ideas, some people fail to correctly understand and approach the new problems that have emerged in the fields of production and circulation following the speedy development of agricultural production since the implementation of the responsibility system. Some people still take a skeptical or even resistant attitude toward the rural economic policies. A small number of leading cadres are still saying that the overall contract system being practiced in the rural areas represents a "big retrogression" and that allowing a number of peasants to get rich before others constitutes a "polarization." In commerce, the existence of various problems, such as failure to fully develop collective and individual commerce, excessive unified management, fixed quotas being too rigid and failure to vigorously implement the commercial responsibility system, also shows that the "leftist" erroneous ideas have not been completely eliminated. In building socialist spiritual civilization, interference from the "leftist" ideas also exists in handling the relationship between ideological and cultural construction and between publicity of communist ideology and adherence to the current policy. All this shows that the "leftist" erroneous ideas cannot be thoroughly eliminated in a few years' time because it has a set of "theories" which have been practiced within the party for a long time and which have far-reaching influence. As for those comrades who still approach all problems with the "leftist" view, they are seriously divorced from reality and the masses; they fail to see the great changes which have taken place on various fronts, particularly in the rural areas, over the past few years; and they fail to appreciate the enthusiastic feelings of the broad masses of people in supporting the principles and policies laid

down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They regard minor aspects as the principal ones and look upon the shortcomings which have developed and which are being corrected in the course of implementing policy, as inherent in the policy itself. The best prescription for the persistent ailment of "leftist" errors is to let those comrades go deep into the realities of life, conduct investigation and study, observe the current excellent situation and listen to the views of the masses in order to enable them to emancipate their minds. Take, for example, Qingyuan County in our province, which has succeeded in reaping a bumper harvest in a year of serious natural disasters. The county was a vast expanse of water in May but the air was heavy with the aroma of the paddy fields in October. It has achieved this by relying on the might of the party's rural policy and the improvement of the scientific and technological level. Cannot people widen their views by looking at this lively scene? We should further liquidate the pernicious influence of "leftist" errors, continue to emancipate the mind in order to satisfactorily implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress and create a new situation in various fields of work.

In order to effect reform, we should also continue to emancipate the mind. In our efforts to implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress and to create a new situation in an all-round way, we should effect reform perseveringly. Our socialist system has incomparable superiority. In the past, however, this superiority has not been brought into full play as a result of the imperfect and irrational management systems in many areas. Therefore, it is necessary to gradually reform the political, leading and economic systems. It is necessary to effect reforms in various areas, such as institution, price, labor system, salary system, cadre system and educational system. In order to effect reform, it is naturally necessary to transform people's ideology, because ideological transformation invariably precedes social transformation. Only by breaking away ideologically from the conventional rules and regulations, shaking off the outmoded ideology and overcoming the habits of sticking to old ways is it possible to effect reform smoothly and achieve the desired results. For example, in reforming the economic system, it is impossible to implement the principle of upholding the leading position of the state economy and developing diverse economic forms without breaking away from the trammels of various ideas such as "the larger the size and the higher the degree of public ownership, the more superior it is" and "attach more importance to state economy than to collective economy and restrict the individual economy." In institutional reform, it is impossible to set up efficient leading bodies without breaking away from the trammels of bureaucratism and the force of habit of small production. In reforming the cadre system, it is impossible to smoothly realize the objective of making the ranks of the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent without doing away with ideas such as arranging seniority according to length of service, looking down on intellectuals and the lifelong tenure of leading posts. In implementing special policies, executing flexible measures and building special economic zones, Guangdong

Province, in particular, should forge ahead at a bigger pace in reforming the economic system. This makes it more necessary to emancipate the mind. Only by further emancipating the mind is it possible to be bold in effecting reform and to stand in the front rank in creating a new situation.

In order to study new situations and solve new problems, we should also continue to emancipate the mind. Achieving the grand objective of quadrupling the gross annual output of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century and building our country into a powerful socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization and democracy is a mighty revolution characterized by profound changes. In the course of fulfilling this great task, we are bound to meet with a lot of difficulties and to face many new problems we are not familiar with. We cannot possibly have any ready answers for the solution of these new problems. It is therefore necessary to study, experiment and practice. An important point here is to widen our views, enliven our ideology, be bold in putting things into practice and blazing new trails and be good at discovering and receiving new things. In brief, we should emancipate the mind and be bold in proceeding from reality. For example, since the implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas, agricultural production has speedily developed. Many specialized and key households and many forms of joint operation have emerged. There are also the following phenomena: A few peasants purchase motor vehicles, engage in commercial activities, expand the exchange between town and country and invigorate the rural economy. With respect to these phenomena, which have emerged under new conditions, we should not negate or restrict them by applying the previous rules and regulations but should make a concrete analysis of concrete conditions and relax the policy in a realistic manner in order to develop production, invigorate the economy and further develop the excellent situation in the rural areas.

Naturally, we should also note that, with respect to emancipation of the mind, there is both hindrance from the "left" and interference from the right. We should clearly understand that we should never depart from the four fundamental principles in our efforts to emancipate the mind. Our party has emphasized emancipation of the mind to such an extent because it wants to uphold the four fundamental principles in a better way and carry out the program of building socialist modernization in a better way in accordance with the new conditions in the new historical period. It is also necessary to criticize the right erroneous ideas. It is wrong to consider that criticizing "leftist" ideas constitutes emancipation of the mind and that criticizing right ideas will restrict the ideology.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HEILONGJIANG GIVES PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO ARMYMEN

SK151101 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The Provincial People's Government on 1 November issued a circular deciding that, effective 1982, all compulsory servicemen coming from rural areas are granted preferential workpoints and fees.

The circular stipulates that all rural commune members and students who are recruited to serve as compulsory armymen are given such preferential treatment without exception. The circular gives specific stipulations about preferential treatment to compulsory servicemen-turned cadres, voluntary servicemen of nonmilitary staff members and workers in army units whose families become badly off for certain reasons this year during their period of enlistment to those who sacrifice their lives or die of illness during their periods of enlistment and to those who are wounded or disabled and are released from service ahead of schedule.

The circular also gives specific stipulations on the periods during which newly recruited servicemen and retired veteran servicemen can enjoy preferential treatment, on the source of preferential fees and balanced responsibilities for issuing the fees, on the assessment and approval of those to be given preferential treatment and on the management and utilization of the incomes earned from the preferential treatment.

CSO: 4005/172

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

QINGHAI ARMY RECRUITMENT WORK--The army recruitment work in Qinghai Province has proceeded smoothly. By 25 October, approximately 20,000 young people in the province had applied for army recruitment. In the first 10 days of army recruitment, 13,300 young people in Haidong Prefecture applied for army recruitment. Some 2,100 young people in Huzhu County has applied for army recruitment. [HK090610 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Oct 82 HK]

HUNAN RESETTLES EX-SERVICEMEN--By the end of September, Hunan Province had resettled over 99.8 percent of servicemen who were transferred to civilian work or retired from military service from the second half of last year to the first half of this year. The number of servicemen who have returned to urban and rural areas in the province this year is higher than in recent years. Therefore, all prefectures, municipalities and counties in the province have reinforced their organs for resettlement work. Before May, Changsha Municipality and Chenzhou Prefecture had basically completed their work in resettling servicemen who were transferred to civilian work or retired from military service. All places in the province have conducted political and ideological education for these ex-servicemen and have helped them resolve difficulties in production and livelihood. According to incomplete statistics, this year the province has helped ex-servicemen build or repair some 15,000 houses and has arranged for some 2,200 injured, sick and disabled retired servicemen to work in commune and brigade enterprises. [HK090612 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 28 Oct 82 HK]

WUHAN PLA MEETING ENDS--The meeting of the Wuhan PLA units on equipment management and technical innovation concluded on the morning of 15 November. During the meeting representatives of 12 progressive units and individuals introduced their experiences. Leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units participated with the representatives in watching films on straightening out equipment and on scientific and technical work, and visited an exhibition on the results of technical innovation. At the closing ceremony the Wuhan PLA units issued a notice commending units and individuals that have scored outstanding achievements in equipment management and technical innovation. Commander Zhou Shizhong and Political Commissar Yan Zheng presented them with brocade pennants and citations. Deputy Commander Li Guangjun, after introducing the basic experiences of the Wuhan PLA units

in equipment management and technical innovation, demanded that all subordinate units take the 12th party congress spirit as the motive force and work hard and soundly with selfless enthusiasm and a new attitude to strive to raise the units' equipment management and technical innovation work to a new level. [Text] [HK160241 Wuhan Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 82]

CSO: 4005/172

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON PRC MODERN HISTORY ERA

HK290516 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Li Kan [2621 0170]: "When China's Modern Era 'Ends'"]

[Text] Several years ago, historical circles in China debated the question of "When China's modern era begins." At present, there are no longer any differences of opinion on taking the opium war of 1840 as the beginning of China's modern history. The question we must settle now is when China's modern era "ends." There is always a beginning as well as an end to any historical process, historical period or social formation. Then, when should China's modern era "end?"

At first hearing, this does not seem to be a problem. However, this problem has in fact not been properly settled. Although quite a number of comrades have already proposed: China's modern history should include the history of the century and more from the opium war to the founding of the People's Republic of China, and this has also been agreed to by many historians, but this view was in fact never put into practice. At present, the textbooks and works on modern Chinese history currently in use and the curriculum on modern Chinese history offered by history departments in institutions of higher learning still commonly regard the period from the opium war to the 4 May Movement (the 4 May Movement itself is not included) as China's modern history. I am of the opinion that this situation must be changed.

Regardless of whether viewed in terms of the course of social formation, social system or historical development, China's modern history should be written from the opium war to the founding of the People's Republic of China. This is because this process includes the beginning, formation and end of the semi-colonial and semifeudal society of China; and the occurrence, development and ultimate victory of the old democratic revolution against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism as well as the new democratic revolution. Present modern Chinese history currently in use does not reflect the entire process as well as the contents of China's modern social history, and has split the integrity of China's modern social history as well as the continuity of the democratic revolution. Therefore, it can only be described as half of China's modern history.

There are historical as well as practical reasons why in talking about China's modern history we do not talk about what followed after the "4 May" Movement.

First, because beginning from the early period of the founding of the people's republic, we have all along regarded the history after the 4 May Movement as China's contemporary history or the history of the new democratic revolution and thus separated it from modern history. Second, because the history of the period of the new democratic revolution is closely linked to the history of the CPC, and since there are already such independent disciplines as Chinese contemporary history and the history of the CPC, therefore, we could only talk about China's modern history up to the 4 May Movement.

There was a certain reason for doing this in the early period of the founding of the people's republic. At that time, there was an urgent need to teach the young students and broad masses of cadres the history of the new democratic revolution as well as revolutionary theory. The study of the history of the new democratic revolution was in fact an important part of the political and ideological studies of the cadres. However, with the passage of time and constantly changing conditions, things which used to be rational under given historical conditions have often become irrational under another set of conditions. In the more than 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, it is obviously not quite proper to still take as China's contemporary history the history of the period of the new democratic revolution which began with the 4 May Movement more than 60 years ago. On the one hand, this historical period and revolutionary stage has already ended; on the other hand, this historical process and revolutionary stage took place more than 30 years ago. In fact, it is not justified to take history which ended more than 30-60 years ago as contemporary history, because most contemporary people are unfamiliar with this "contemporary history." To talk about the history of the 4 May Movement up to the founding of the People's Republic of China to people who are now in their thirties would be just like talking about the history of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5 and the 1911 revolution to the people in their thirties during the early period of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This "contemporary" concept can no longer reflect the historical contents it contains. Actually, we also did not take the history of 1984-5 and 1911 as China's contemporary history in the early period of the founding of the people's republic.

[HK290518] What are the advantages and disadvantages of talking about China's modern history but not the history of the period of the new democratic revolution in the teaching and study of modern Chinese history? I am of the opinion that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages, and even say that there is nothing but disadvantages.

1. This method of taking the 4 May Movement as a dividing line to split China's modern history into two categories and two disciplines of "modern" and "contemporary" is neither scientific nor correct. It is disadvantageous to the researchers and teachers trying to understand and grasp the whole process of China's modern history, and thereby also disadvantageous to those attempting to reveal and understand the objective laws governing the development of China's modern history by analyzing and synthesizing the contradictions and struggles of the whole Chinese modern society as well as its development and changes.

2. This method of differentiation is disadvantageous to the prosperity and development of the study and teaching of Chinese modern history as well as contemporary history (the history of the People's Republic of China). Take China's modern history for example. In the past, comparatively better and more achievements have been made in the study of the period from the opium war to the 4 May Movement than the period from the 4 May Movement to the founding of the People's Republic of China. Despite the fact that the study of the history of the modern era of the past 80 years must still be more thoroughly carried out and its standard must be raised, in the final analysis, many specialized works and theses on the opium war, the Taiping Tianguo, the westernization movement, the Reform Movement of 1898, the Yihetuan Movement and 1911 revolution as well as biographies and monographic studies have already been published. Whereas, apart from some textbooks, very little other specialized works have been published on the study of the history of the subsequent 30 years. Up to now, we still do not have substantial works on the history of the first and second civil wars, the history of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the history of the people's liberation war and the history of the land reform movement. However such historical works are extremely important in helping the people understand the laws governing the development of China's modern society and teaching patriotism and revolutionary traditions to the people, young students and future generations. Another actual result of taking the historical period from the 4 May Movement to the founding of the People's Republic of China as contemporary history is that it will make the original significance of China's contemporary history (history since the founding of the People's Republic of China) appear very depressing, and it may at times even be eliminated from the domain of historiography.

3. The method based on this kind of differentiation currently in use is also disadvantageous to the training and raising of the standard of historians. For a long time I have been aware that there is a phenomenon in the historical circles of dividing historiography into disciplines and sections, which turned into "schools" and "factions." People engaged in the study of ancient history show no interest in modern and contemporary history and those engaged in the study of modern and contemporary history show no interest in ancient history. Even among people similarly engaged in the study of modern Chinese history, those interested in the old democratic period show no interest in the new democratic period and those interested in the new democratic period show no interest in the old democratic period. This has restricted the historical vision of certain historians as well as their ability to analyze and synthesize present and past events. This condition is particularly obvious in the study of modern Chinese history. Just think, if the scope of study of a researcher in modern history is limited to only the 80 years from the opium war to the 4 May Movement or to only the 30 years from the 4 May Movement to the founding of the People's Republic of China, even if he may or can produce some results, as an historian, the foundation of his accomplishment in historiography will not be solid and his historical vision also will not be very well developed. In saying this, I am definitely not opposed to specialization, and what is more, I am not opposed to division of labor. I am only saying that there should not be the practice of "each minding a section," for this will greatly narrow the field and shorten the scope of research.

My main idea is that the lower limit of China's modern history should be extended to 1949, or the founding of the People's Republic of China. If this is established, then the focus of the study of modern Chinese history should also be appropriately shifted from before the 4 May Movement to after the 4 May Movement. In other words, more importance must be attached to the study of the history of the period of the new democratic revolution, and corresponding measures must also be taken in setting up organizations, arranging courses and allocating manpower.

[HK190520] Some comrades may say: Is this not again advocating "emphasize the present and deemphasize the past?" I think that advocating "emphasize the present and deemphasize the past" as a general principle and criticizing "emphasize the past and deemphasize the present" as a kind of general tendency in the study and teaching of history not only cannot help the prosperity and development of historical science, but will also lead to ideological confusion and mistakes in practice, because it is very difficult to draw a clear line of distinction between this concept of "present" and "past" in history. Since we cannot draw a clear line between "present" and "past," then "emphasize" and "deemphasize" will also lose their basis. I feel that the question is not one of past, present, emphasis and deemphasis, but on whether or not we can adhere to the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality. The proposal for strengthening the study of the history of the 30 years after the 4 May Movement has precisely proceeded from existing actual study conditions and practical needs. As a matter of fact, if we cannot adhere to the guiding ideology of Marxism, cannot adhere to the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and genuine implement the policy of "Let a Hundred Flowers Blossom and a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend," then no matter how strongly "emphasize the present and deemphasize the past" is stressed, the researchers will still not dare to make enquiries even if they want to "emphasize" the "present." This historical lesson is still fresh on the minds of people. The reason for the weakness in the study of the history of the 30 years after China's modern history is also inseparable from the "Leftist" ideological influence of the past.

Some comrades will also say: Strengthening the study of the history of the 30 years after the 4 May Movement is no doubt important, but there are so many difficulties and conditions are very poor, such as, there is a lack of adequate historical reference material, relevant historical archives are difficult to consult and it is still very difficult to pass judgment on some of the questions for the time being. Indeed there are difficulties, but if the ideological understanding of everyone is unified, such difficulties could be gradually overcome. For example, we can concentrate forces to gather, compile, edit and publish certain sets or kinds of historical material, and based on the sequence of historical events, also successively follow up with the editing of the "modern Chinese history series." Some of the historical archives which could be made public should be announced by the archives department according to prescribed procedures. At the same time, we should divide certain important historical topics among research and teaching departments concerned for coordinated study. Although there are difficulties, everything depends on human effort. As long as there are more historians of the same mind, I think that in the near future more flowers glittering with the light of the new democratic revolution will blossom in the Chinese historical circles, because this phase of history itself is full of revolutionary radiance.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'TIANJIN RIBAO' COMMENTATOR ON EDUCATION

SK260201 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Very Important To Have Education"]

[Text] "What books have you ever read?"

"'The Dream of the Red Chamber.'"

"Aha. You have read a pornographic novel. What else?"

"'Red and Black.'"

"So, you have mixed up red with black, what motives do you harbor? What else?"

"'Les Miserables.'"

"You are downright reactionary. What do you think our society is?"

The above conversation really took place. It was one of countless similar scenes in the 10-year turmoil. It showed that the "Great Cultural Revolution" had developed to an extreme the long-standing totally erroneous idea of despising education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals and had caused serious consequences.

After smashing the "gang of four" and, particularly, since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party and state have put forward a series of correct principles and policies and have done a great amount of work to correct the situation in which education, science and culture are despised and intellectuals are excluded. Great changes have taken place. The 12th CPC congress further defined that, roughly speaking, socialist spiritual civilization consists of two aspects, the cultural and the ideological, and urged efforts to make more and more members of society become laborers with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. The requirement for education is closely linked with the realization of communist ideals and the fulfillment of the historical tasks set forth at the 12th CPC congress. It determines how great a contribution each member of the society can make to the great cause of developing China. Not long ago, this paper discussed in several articles the issues of having lofty ideals, moral integrity and a sense of discipline. Now let me expound on the issue of having an education.

1. "In a country of illiteracy, a communist society cannot be built."

The general task for the new historical period as set forth at the 12th CPC congress is: Unite the people of all our nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step-by-step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country.

The requirement for education is very important. If we do not thoroughly change the situation in which the people are ignorant of cultural, scientific, legal and other knowledge and lack education, we will not be able to fulfill the general task and realize the communist ideals.

The achievements in our socialist construction after the founding of the new China cannot be separated from our party's efforts to train laborers with socialist awareness and education and its efforts to greatly develop educational, scientific and cultural undertakings. Soon after liberation, Tianjin vigorously unfolded activities to wipe out illiteracy and to study cultural and technological knowledge in various trades. Many old workers regarded casting off the label of illiteracy as a blessing the new society brought them. Until the "Great Cultural Revolution," our municipality had made tremendous progress in cultural undertakings and had trained a great number of competent persons for socialist construction. The people felt more and more the need for education in socialist construction.

After studying the documents of the 12th CPC congress, many comrades have more deeply felt the need for education and knowledge. Revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline are part of ideological construction, deciding the socialist nature of spiritual civilization. The development of various cultural undertakings and the upgrading of the masses' knowledge are part of cultural construction. They are important prerequisites for both material civilization and for enhancing the masses' ideological consciousness and moral character. Ideological construction and the cultural construction are unified. They permeate and promote each other. Dim communist ideals, corrupt morality and lax discipline will certainly make us lose confidence, spirit and morale. At the same time, they will deprive us of the motive forces and goals in our endeavor to acquire cultural and scientific knowledge and to master skills for the four modernizations. Over the past few years, we have paid attention to the elimination of the pernicious ideological influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and have achieved great results. The tasks for ideological construction, however, are arduous and protracted and, at present, are especially urgent. In ideological construction, communism is the guiding thought. The requirement for education is precisely in conformity with this. Communist ideology is the core of socialist spiritual civilization. Lenin said: "only when we enrich our minds with all the wealth of knowledge that man creates can we become communists." To become people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline is an important goal we should strive to achieve in building socialist spiritual civilization and is an indispensable condition and guarantee for fulfilling the historical tasks set forth at the 12th CPC congress. If we are to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we need people who have communist ideals and moral integrity, abide by revolutionary discipline and have an education, and we need great numbers of cadres

who have both political integrity and abilities and can become experts in their trades. Ignorance will not lead to a new situation. The requirement for education may differ during different historical periods and under different tasks and conditions, but the revolution and education have been inseparable ever since the dissemination of Marxism in China. Our party has consistently attached importance to the revolutionary ranks' study of knowledge because it is needed in the revolution. Today, in the new historical period, the requirement for studying and upgrading educational standards is all the more urgent and important in our efforts to accomplish the four modernizations and to build our country into a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist state. "To construct, one must have knowledge and master science."

[SK260328] 2. Among the million and several hundred thousand workers in Tianjin, about 70 percent are young. Generally speaking, the educational standard of the workers ranks has been greatly improved. However, we should note that the educational and technical levels of young workers do not meet the needs of socialist modernization. A great part of these young workers were students during the 10-year turmoil. Their records of formal schooling differ from their actual level of knowledge in most cases. In some cases the difference is great. Similar situations can also be seen in varied degrees at government units and even cultural or educational departments.

According to statistics released in 1981, the engineering and technical personnel at state units in the municipality accounted for only 2.52 percent of the total staff and workers. This revealed a serious shortage of scientific and technical personnel.

Failure in improving production, technical standards and professional skills resulting from poor education and a lack of knowledge can often be seen. Because of the failure to master advanced technology, to tackle technical problems and to improve work efficiency, workers cannot read easy blueprints, vocalists cannot read staffs, actors cannot read lines, athletes cannot write good letters home and even teachers are unqualified for teaching.

As science and technology develop with each passing day, much new scientific knowledge is needed in the modernization drive, and the knowledge of present scientific and technical personnel is more or less outdated.

Such situations reflect the difference between the status quo in our cultural and scientific knowledge and the needs of socialist modernization. They also explain that cultural construction and the requirement for education are not only matters educational, scientific and cultural departments should pay attention to, but also problems all trades and professions and all departments will inevitably face. They should be included in the development of education and science, one of the three strategic priorities for economic development in the next 20 years.

Take industrial departments. If they are to open up a new situation, make contribution to the 3-fold increase, improve technical levels, implement technical transformations and strengthen scientific management they should have appropriate cadres and competent personnel. What should we do in both the

first 10 years and in the latter 10 years involves the question of what we should do to enable socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization to conform with and promote each other. Spiritual civilization includes the requirement for education. Ideological construction and cultural construction of socialist spiritual civilization should promote the construction of material civilization. In our efforts to build material civilization, in addition to producing material products, we should, in line with the guidelines of the 12th CPC congress, also strive to train new socialist-minded people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. Because the study of cultural and technological knowledge is, in a certain sense, different from ideological construction, we should map out plans for it from a strategic perspective. We should have courage and far sight to deal with it. The training of competent personnel and the improvement of technical levels take time and are undertakings of fundamental importance. The earlier we attend to them, the more initiative we will have and the more efficiently we will carry them out.

Creating a new situation means changing the old situation. Improvement of education is an important factor for the change. For instance, as we all know, Beijing opera has a history of about 200 years in our country. But because of the low educational standard of many performers, the development of this art was limited. Rich experiences could not be expressed and summed up because of a lack of education. This year, the China Opera Institute has trained the first group of graduates who, during the 4 years of schooling, received regular education of higher learning, studied political and literary and art theories and mastered professional skills. Training and raising people of higher educational standards has instilled new vitality in Beijing opera--an old art. In the next 20 years, efforts at creating a new situation for the four modernizations will be more closely related with efforts in educating and training competent personnel, something which, to educational, scientific and cultural departments, is the first task in making various cultural undertakings, under the guidance of communist ideology, satisfy, step-by-step, the needs of modernization. However, it should be emphasized that the task can only be smoothly fulfilled with the attention of the whole party and the concerted efforts from all fields.

[SK260525] 3. In order to meet the requirement for education, we should do much meticulous ideological work and conscientious organizational work. In the ideological field, two prominent problems need to be solved. One is to further eliminate the long-standing erroneous viewpoint of despising education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals resulting from the "Leftist" ideology and from the fetters of the small producer mentality.

The extremely erroneous words and deeds, such as the absurd theories that study is useless, ignorance is glorious and lack of education is "the most revolutionary" and the acts of "transforming" intellectuals as they were "targets of dictatorship," cannot find a market today. But, "Leftist" influences still exist, to a very serious extent in some areas. Some people despise education; some departments have not earnestly implemented the policy toward intellectuals; some people have not expelled from their minds

the poisonous idea of regarding intellectuals as "the stinking ninth category." As a result, they cannot boldly utilize intellectuals and even "shelve" scientific and technical personnel who are always too few. In addition, the shackles of the small producer mentality still influence some areas, particularly rural areas. In our suburban counties, education has been greatly developed and the number of peasants' children who attend colleges has increased. However, there are some near-sighted peasants who only want their children to engage in manual labor. Children and teenagers of school age have missed the opportunity for education. In a few areas, new illiterates have appeared. We should overcome the aforementioned ideas and acts detrimental to the improvement of the entire nation's scientific and cultural levels through publicizing the documents of the 12th CPC congress, so as to enable more people to understand that universal education is the prerequisite for building material and spiritual civilizations, to enable the party's policy toward intellectuals to be implemented more thoroughly, to enable intellectuals to truly become a reliable force like workers and peasants in achieving socialism, to enable education, science and culture to occupy more important positions, to enable teachers of various levels in schools, particularly those in rural primary schools, to be respected universally by the entire society and to enable the people to shatter, as soon as possible, the fetters of the "Leftist" ideological influence and the small producer mentality.

The other problem is to overcome the idea of "drifting along aimlessly" which exists among some young people, mainly those who have jobs now but have failed to acquire profound scientific and cultural knowledge. This generation of young people is between 20 to 30 years old. Some of them have raised families. Many of them have worked hard and succeeded in mastering scientific and cultural knowledge and various professional skills. However, there are still quite a few who are satisfied with "working for the purpose of living." They know that they do not have adequate knowledge, but they lack either a desire for learning or the will for persistent study. Young people who are now in schools enjoy better study conditions, while those at work have to attend classes during their spare time or have to study by themselves. However, we should see that with certain experiences in production or work, the latter find it easier to absorb knowledge. For sure, they have difficulty studying but the difficulty is not unconquerable. By the year 2000, they will be around 50 years old. In other words, they are in the prime of life and capable of fully developing their abilities in the course of fulfilling the general task for the new historical period. If they meet the requirement for education, their abilities will be redoubled. Therefore, they should overcome the idea of "taking things as they are" and drifting along aimlessly, conscientiously receive communist ideological education, enhance communist ethics, strengthen their sense of respect for revolutionary discipline and upgrade their own scientific and cultural levels. "Study, study and study most tenaciously--this is the task for the present." All departments should also support young people in study and vigorously create favorable conditions for a lively atmosphere in which people acquire knowledge and pay attention to education. We should enable each person, especially each of the younger generation, to regard the achievement of having lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline as their fighting goal, because the grand goal of developing China will certainly be attained by such people.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' ON LEARNING FROM ZHANG HUA

HK010315 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Wang Zhaoguo, First Secretary of CYL Central Secretariat, Answers Questions From Reporters on Deepening the Activity of Learning From Zhang Hua"]

[Text] At present, the activity of learning from the outstanding university student Zhang Hua is widely being carried out in all universities and colleges. How can we understand Zhang Hua, who is an advanced example of a university student of our time and further deepen the activity of learning from him? On 22 November, at the invitation of the reporters of GUANGMING RIBAO, JIEFANGJUN BAO and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, Comrade Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the CYL Central Secretariat, answered the following questions.

Question: After the heroic and meritorious deeds of Zhang Hua were reported, they caused strong repercussions among university and college students. They vied with each other in learning from Zhang Hua. What are your comments on this event?

Answer: This situation is quite heartening. It reflects the spiritual style and features of university and college students actively striving for further progress and indicates that the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the education of communist ideology carried out by our party among the youth and the people of the whole country enjoy immense popular support. From another aspect, it shows that our social mood is gradually taking a turn for the better.

The model of Zhang Hua is one brought up and nurtured in our time. He represents the essential aspect of contemporary young people and university students. The road he paced is just the one that young people of our time must take and which they are now following. Therefore, our university and college students have sincere feelings for this typical model and are willing to set him up as an example and actively unfold all kinds of activities in learning from him.

In the course of conducting the education of communist ideology and carrying out the building of socialist spiritual civilization, all trades and professions need to have their own examples. Now, there is Zhang Hua for university

students, Jiang Zhuying for scientific and technical personnel, Zhao Chune for the commerce service field and Zhou Yi for the public security front. It is more realistic, concrete and vivid to apply these examples in conducting the education of communist ideology. It is a very significant thing to carry out the activity of learning from Zhang Hua among university students and young people. I hope that this activity can be carried on in depth and greater results will be achieved.

Question: What, in the short life of Zhang Hua, do you consider to have the most enlightening significance to the university students and youths?

Answer: With regard to this question, you have already mentioned a lot in your reports on Zhang Hua. I think the most focal point is that Zhang Hua had lofty communist ideals. Without ideals, a man loses his advancing goal. The fundamental reason why Zhang Hua had lofty moral sentiments, a high sense of organization and discipline and that he could assiduously study scientific knowledge is that he had firm revolutionary ideals. In a word, what we must do to learn from Zhang Hua is imitate him and be a man with ideals, morality, knowledge and observe discipline.

There is one more point in which Zhang Hua enlightens us, that is, he never regarded ideals as empty talk, merely talking with fervor and assurance, but he practiced from every little bit in his daily life and study to realize his ideals and finally devoted his life to saving an old peasant who fell into a manure pit. Today, some students say: "Let the life of Zhang Hua continue in our bodies." This is well said. I believe that provided our students follow the example of Zhang Hua and act as he did, they are sure to become university students that conform to the new era and be a man who is of value to the people.

Question: Many people were deeply moved with Zhang Hua's lofty spirit of dedication, but a few university students say: "A student who is in the prime of life dying for an old peasant is a loss not worth the gain." Is it right to speak like this? What is your opinion?

Answer: Comrade Zhang Hua was a student with great prospects. We deeply regret his death, but we hold that we cannot, because of that conclude that it was "a loss not worth the gain," for we cannot judge this problem superficially from the age and educational level. As known to all, respecting the old and loving the young, and healing the wounded and rescuing the dying has always been a traditional virtue of our Chinese people. In our socialist society, we need to further advocate and develop this virtue. The spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and the spirit of devoting our life to the people and the socialist motherland when necessary are primary subjects in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In building new relationships between people in a socialist society, we need to energetically perpetuate this spirit. We say that the devoted spirit of Zhang Hua is a treasure because it vividly shows that in our country, people can establish new relationships of mutual love and concern and, when necessary, sacrificing one's life for others. These kinds of new relationships are a powerful spiritual strength which is conducive to concentrating the will of all the members of

society and making common efforts in promoting the building of the four modernizations. Therefore, we say, we are grieved by the death of Comrade Zhang Hua, but his spirit lives forever and inspires millions of people to untiringly fight for the cause of the party and people. This value is immeasurable.

[HK010317] Question: What do you expect the students of the military college to learn from Zhang Hua?

Answer: Zhang Hua came from the military college, so it will be more sincere for the students of the military college to learn from him. Zhang Hua once said: "It should be the proper morality and party spirit of a party member to devote his life to the people's cause. If needed by the party's cause, I am willing to unflinchingly face death." After graduation from the military college, the graduates will have to hold the posts of military commanders, political work cadres and technical cadres of various arms. They will have to lead troops in fighting on the front. This demands that the graduate comrades of our military college make greater efforts in learning from the dedicated communist spirit of Zhang Hua. The PLA has always been a revolutionary furnace and a big school. In the past, there emerged thousands of exemplary heroes, such as Dong Cunrui, Huang Jiguang, Lei Feng, Wang Jie and others. Today, we have another Zhang Hua. I hope that the military colleges will further strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core and there will be more and more people like Lei Peng and Zhang Hua emerging.

Question: What kind of role should the various level CYL organizations play in the activity of learning from Zhang Hua?

Answer: I hope that the CYL organizations at various levels will call on and organize league members and youth students to learn from Zhang Hua and energetically propose and develop communist spirit. The league committees of universities and colleges must in particular cooperate with the concerned departments of the universities and colleges in organizing the study of the spirit of the 12th CPC congress and at the same time conscientiously publicize the meritorious deeds of Zhang Hua, so as to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the students' ranks.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'TIANJIN RIBAO' REPORTS CENSUS RESULTS

SK251046 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Communique of the Tianjin Municipal Statistical Bureau on Major Figures of the 1982 Population Census (1 November 1982)

In accordance with the decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council as well as the stipulations of the "Methods of the Third National Census," Tianjin started to carry out the third population census at zero hour of 1 July 1982. With the enthusiastic support of the party committees and government at all levels and the people of all nationalities and the thoroughgoing and painstaking work of the census workers, the enumeration work of the census has been successfully completed. The across-the-board double-check and post-enumeration sample check verify that the enumeration work was of the high standard required. The following are the main figures tabulated manually:

1. Total Population: With zero hour 1 July 1982 as reference time, our city has 7,764,141 permanent residents. As compared with 6,249,164, the figure of zero hour 1 July 1964, the population of our city has increased by 1,514,977 people or 24.2 percent, averaging an annual increase of 84,165 persons, or 1.2 percent.

2. Sex Composition: Of the total population, males number 3,942,043, accounting for 50.8 percent and females 3,822,098 accounting for 49.2 percent. The proportion of males to females is 103 to 100.

3. Population of the Nationalities: The Han nationality population in our city is 7,600,504, accounting for 97.9 percent. The minority nationalities population is 163,637, making up 2.1 percent. Compared with the figure of the second census in 1964, the Han nationality population has increased by 1,482,977, or 24.2 percent. The population of minority nationalities has increased by 32,000, or 24.3 percent. There are 30 minority nationalities living in our city as against 24 minority nationalities in the 1964 census.

4. Educational Level of the Population: Among the population of the city, 123,136 are university graduates and 54,145 others have attended university (including both those who have attended but did not finish and those now attending university). People with a senior middle school education number 1,033,010, and 2,214,307 people have a junior middle school education level.

There are 2,390,627 people with a primary school education. The figures in these three categories refer to graduates, those who attended school previously but did not finish and those who are presently enrolled. Compared with the 1964 census figures, the following changes have occurred for every 1,000 people:

- those with university education have increased from 17 to 23;
- those with senior middle school education have increased from 34 to 133;
- those with junior middle school education have increased from 97 to 285;
- those with primary school education have dropped from 347 to 308.

Illiterates and semi-literates in the city number 1,240,683; compared with the 1964 census figure, the percentage of illiterates and semi-literates in the total population has dropped from 24.1 percent to 16 percent, a decrease of 8.1 percent.

5. Birthrate and Mortality Rate: The number of births in 1981 was 140,808 with a birth rate of 18.6 per thousand. The number of deaths in 1981 was 46,168 with a mortality rate of 6.1 per thousand. The natural increase in the population in 1981 was 96,640, a rate of 12.5 per thousand.

6. Population of Cities and Towns: The total population in the urban area is 5,333,622. Compared with the 1964 census figure, population in the urban area has increased by 1,883,042 or 54.6 percent. The proportion of the total population residing in the urban area has increased from 55.2 percent to 68.7 percent.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUIZHOU NPC DEPUTY ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

OW021423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Addressing the 27 November group discussion [at the fifth session of the fifth NCP], Wu Shi, NPC deputy and deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, said: This draft of the revised Constitution, which has been repeatedly studied and revised and subjected to nationwide discussion for more than 2 years, has inherited and developed the basic principles of the 1954 Constitution and summed up China's rich experience in socialist construction. It takes into consideration the present realities as well as the prospects of future developments. It conforms to China's situation and expresses the aspiration of the people of all nationalities. The promulgation and implementation of the new Constitution is bound to further strengthen unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and facilitate the prosperous development of socialist modernization.

In Guizhou, the standing committees of the people's congresses of the province, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties and government organs at and above county level have organized 2,286 meetings to discuss the draft of the revised Constitution, attended by more than 46,200 experts, scholars and people from all walks of life. Units at and above the levels of people's commune, plant, mine and enterprise have also trained more than 159,000 lecturers to publicize the basic spirit and contents of the draft of the revised Constitution among rural peasants, residents in cities and towns and workers of plants and mines. Minority languages have been used in lectures in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Some 80 percent of the citizens in the province have joined the discussion. The draft of the revised Constitution is basically known to all households.

Wu Shi said: After the new Constitution has been examined and passed, an important duty of the people's deputies will be to successfully publicize it and take the lead in safeguarding and implementing it.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GANSU VICE GOVERNOR AT BIRTH CONTROL MEETING

HK260800 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial meeting on birth control propaganda work which ended yesterday pointed out that: During the National Birth Control Propaganda Month campaign, which will last from New Year's Day 1983 to the Spring Festival, it is necessary to take birth control propaganda work as an important feature in propagating the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. It is necessary to grasp well the work and produce results. The meeting pointed out that: In the activity of National Birth Control Propaganda Month, it is necessary to emphatically propagate the important strategic significance of birth control being one of our basic national policies, carry out education on our population policy and publicize late marriage, late fertilization, birth control and eugenics.

The focus of propaganda should be placed in the rural areas. Of the more than 19 million people in our province, over 85 percent live in the rural areas; and of the 2.9 million women of childbearing age, 2.5 million live in the rural areas. Thus the rural areas are a decisive area for carrying out birth control. The communes and brigades in the rural areas should hold all kinds of mobilization meetings. County, commune and brigade leaders should directly publicize the issue. Propaganda work in various places should be combined with the measures adopted to implement birth control so that the realization of the assigned natural growth rate can be insured. The provincial meeting on birth control propaganda work further pointed out that: All levels of party committees and departments of people's governments should strengthen leadership in birth control work. All levels of trade unions, CYL, women's federations and departments of science, culture, public health, education and civil administration should play an active role.

The responsible comrades of all the mass organizations and the related department of the prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures attended the meeting. Li Qiyang, vice governor, attended and addressed the meeting.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANDONG URGES UPGRADING OF STAFF-WORKER EDUCATION

SK251002 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "Enhance Our Vigor and Advance on the Crest of Our Victory To Create a New Situation in Our Province's Staff-Worker Education"]

[Excerpts] The Shandong Provincial Representative's Meeting of advanced units and individuals emerging in conducting staff-worker education has successfully concluded. This has begun the first such meeting since the PRC's founding. This has also been the first meeting that has reviewed our province's achievements scored in staff-worker education since the implementation of the decision made by the CPC central Committee and the State Council in regard to strengthening staff-worker education. The meeting is also a gathering that makes the province enhance its vigor and advance on the crest of its victory to create a new situation in its staff-worker education. The meeting was held in a timely manner and achieved an all-round success. We would like to extend warm congratulations to the representatives of advanced units and individuals and to extend cordial regards to the broad masses of personnel in charge of staff-worker education.

At present, the cultural and technical standards of the provincial contingent of staff and workers cannot meet the needs of quadrupling the industrial output value at the end of this century. According to statistics compiled by the industrial and communications enterprises across the province, of over 1,480 party secretaries and deputy secretaries and plant chiefs in large-middle- and small-sized enterprises, 72.1 percent have a junior middle school education or less. The engineering personnel and technicians of all enterprises owned by the entire people in the province amount to only 2.2 percent of the total number of provincial staff and workers. Workers whose pay scale is at or under the third grade amount to over 60 percent. In particular, of young staff and workers, who account for about 50 percent of the provincial total, most lack the necessary cultural and scientific knowledge and operational skill. There are over 1.67 million workers who need the training of culture and technology. Therefore, the task for vigorously grasping staff-worker education to upgrade their scientific and technological standard is pressing.

We are convinced that, under the leadership of the party committees and governments at all levels, comrades in charge of staff-worker education in the province will certainly be able to create a new situation in the staff-worker education and to make still greater contributions to fulfilling the grand target set forth by the 12th CPC congress so long as they continuously carry forward the iron-willed and unyielding spirit, boldly overcome difficulties and vigorously engage in creative work.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHANDONG STAFF-WORKER EDUCATION MEETING ENDS 24 NOV

SK250922 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The provincial representatives' meeting of advanced units and individuals emerging in conducting staff and worker education in the province successfully concluded at the Jinan Municipal Dongjiao Auditorium on the afternoon of 24 November. In line with the decision made by the provincial people's government in regard to commending advanced units and individuals emerging in this regard, the meeting has honored 198 advanced units and 105 model individuals.

Attending the closing ceremony of the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Wang Jinshan, Xu Leijian, Zhang Zhusheng, Liu Peng, Zhang Jingtao and Wang Zhe, who also presented prizes to these representatives at the ceremony. Comrade (Zuo Shusheng), deputy director of the National Administrative Office in charge of staff and worker education, was also on hand and addressed the meeting.

During the 4-day meeting, 30 representatives made reports or presented written reports. Through extensively exchanging their experience gained in this regard, participants have further discerned the position and role of staff and worker education in achieving socialist modernization. As a result, they have enhanced their vigor and morale and have steeled their determination to create a new situation in the province's staff and worker education.

Comrade Wang Jinshan, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor of the province, addressed the closing ceremony. In his speech, he put forward the following four tasks for creating a new situation in the province's staff and worker education:

1. It is necessary to further upgrade understanding and to regard staff and worker education as a strategic task for the entire party.
2. It is necessary to regard the work to establish or improve organs in charge of staff and worker education as important in implementing the decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

3. It is necessary to place the development of intellectuals on the agenda. In addition to drawing the 1.5 percent of total staff and worker salaries according to the provisions of the central authorities, it is also necessary to draw a little money from local reserve funds and enterprise's retentions for this education. In mapping out investment plans for capital construction, prefectures, municipalities, departments and particularly offices and bureaus in charge of staff and worker education should put the investment of staff and worker education into these plans.

4. It is necessary to attain a new standard in appraising advanced units and individuals and in fostering pacesetters in the work. The leading personnel of the party and government organs at all levels should vigorously publicize experiences gained by the advanced units and individuals so as to further do a good job in appraising the advanced and fostering pacesetters. The propaganda departments at all levels should adopt multiple measures for strengthening the dissemination of typical work and achievements scored in staff and worker education so as to achieve continuous and in-depth development in the activities of appraising the advanced units and individuals and fostering pacesetters.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QIANG XIAOCHU'S ARTICLE ON EDUCATION REPORTED

SK241157 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The November 1982 issue of RENMIN JIAOYU [THE PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] prints Comrade Qiang Xiaochu's article concerning his personal understanding on the study of the 12th CPC congress documents entitled: "The Role of Education Played in Building the Two Civilizations."

The article states: By regarding education and science as one of the major strategic tasks for economic construction in the country, the 12th CPC congress has clearly presented the fact that our party has achieved a new leap forward in the process of understanding and grasping the law in building socialism. According to the Marxist viewpoint, education is a phenomenon particularly possessed by man, always exists among certain social productivities and production relations and is always influenced and restricted by these productivities and relations. Meanwhile, education is also one of indispensable conditions for social existence and development. In addition, education is most necessary for passing on a society's production knowledge and experiences, morality and behavioral standards, as well as for expanding reproduction by social labor forces. Education makes it possible to consistently train and provide a large number of outstanding scientific and technological experts and reserved labor forces for the program of achieving the four modernizations.

The article points out: Education not only assumes the most important task for building a socialist material civilization, but also plays a particularly important role in building a socialist spiritual civilization. In building a socialist spiritual civilization, it is imperative to regard the people's education level and cultural standards as a foundation. Both cultural and ideological construction cannot deviate from education. Otherwise, the people will be unable to study and master cultural knowledge, advanced science and technology and Marxist scientific theories, and will be unable to rid themselves of ignorance and backwardness.

The article states: School education is one of the bases of publicizing Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and an important component part of ideological development. By opening courses on ideology, morality, politics and Marxist and Leninist theories, schools in various categories at all levels have effectively enhanced the dissemination and teaching of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and the adolescent's confidence in discerning and combatting various bourgeois ideological trends and in adhering to communism.

Meanwhile, we should study to improve education, and teaching methods according to adolescent characteristics so as to bring about a more vivid and vigorous situation in our political and ideological education and to enrich our education to make it more attractive and convincing and to bring into fullest play the role of political theoretical education in battles.

In referring to issues on how to smoothly implement education and science, the major strategic tasks for economic construction, and how to create a new situation in education work, the article emphatically puts forward the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over education work. This is the fundamental guarantee of creating a new situation in education work.
2. It is necessary to lay the work stress on making elementary education universal and on improving secondary education.
3. It is necessary to make sustained efforts to implement the party's policy on intellectuals to further bring into play their enthusiasm toward socialism and their wisdom and creative spirit.
4. It is necessary to straighten up the education ideas of the education departments at all levels and of schools in various categories. Resolute efforts should be made to implement the party's principle on education, enable education work to be geared to the needs of students as a whole, upgrade education quality in a down-to-earth manner and train as new successors for this generation broad masses of children who are full of lofty ideals, communist world outlook, morality and cultural knowledge, and are well disciplined.

On 24 November, JILIN RIBAO reprints on page three the full text of Comrade Qing Xiaochu's article carried in RENMIN JIAOYU.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

KUNMING OFFICIAL STRESSES HITTING AT ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK250700 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] When talking to radio reporters, a leading cadre of the provincial party committee's Discipline Inspection Commission stressed that all localities should earnestly implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th Plenum of the CPC Provincial Committee, and further hit at important criminal cases in the economic field, in order to insure the smooth development of socialist modernization.

Referring to the achievements of the province in the struggle against criminal activities in the economic field, the leader of the provincial party committee's Disciplinary Inspection Commission said that this year, party organizations at all levels have initiated this struggle throughout the province and made great achievements in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on hitting at serious criminal activities in the economic field. In the past 10 months a large number of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, bribery and corruption and other important criminal cases have been detected and handled. According to statistics, by the end of October 43.1 percent of the cases had been investigated and concluded, and a number of criminals and those who have violated the law had been duly punished; 6.67 million yuan of ill-gotten gains had been recovered, 2.58 million yuan in public funds had been recovered and a great number of stolen goods had been seized.

The leading comrade added that the achievements in the past 10 months in the struggle against the major criminal activities in the economic field are fundamentally due to the correct policy of the CPC Central Committee and the strengthening of leadership by the provincial CPC committee. There are five points with regard to this work:

1. Constantly heighten the consciousness of the leading cadres of the party and government at all levels regarding the struggle, in order to enable them to devote much attention to grasping this struggle. Provincial, prefectoral and county leading cadres at all levels have personally grasped the cases by implementing the system of division of labor and responsibility and handling important and key cases. Experience has proved that all units and departments which have done this have been able to make a breakthrough, strictly and rapidly detect the cases and insure their proper handling. This has helped improve leadership and promote economic development.

2. Assign competent case-handling personnel and set up powerful offices.
3. Break through all barriers and grasp the important and key cases, carrying out this work vigorously and rapidly and through to the end.
4. Enhance the role of policy and law and vigorously propagate the policies of the party and the state laws; act according to the Constitution and rules of the party, and evidence, juridical procedure and legal regulations; insist on taking facts as the basis and the law as the guideline, and impel the criminals to frankly confess their crimes.
5. Educate party members and the masses in opposing corruption by making use of typical cases and, at the same time, in connection with organizational restructuring and rectification of work style, earnestly sum up experiences, improve regulations, and block loopholes.

The leading comrade pointed out that although the province has made great achievements in hitting at economic crimes, the development is uneven. Criminal activities in the economic field in Yunnan are serious judging by the cases detected. Cadres at all levels and people of all nationalities should further understand that this is a hard and protracted struggle and must be clear about this struggle. At present, the CPC committee in some areas and units have not led the struggle effectively. Some leading cadres are full of misgivings or relax their efforts; some dare not touch the cases they are facing; some plead for the criminals because they were former colleagues or former leading comrades or because they themselves are in question. This situation must be changed in order to guarantee the smooth progress of the four modernizations. All localities should further investigate and handle the important and key cases and vigorously organize forces for basically investigating and handling by yearend the cases which have been discovered. At the same time, attention must be paid to discovering new cases and clues. Corresponding measures should be adopted to impel quick action in units which have some problems but do nothing.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YIN FATANG'S VIEWS ON EDUCATION WORK EXAMINED

HK290825 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] When Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Xizang Regional CPC Committee, recently listened to the report made by a responsible comrade of the regional education department on the situation in the progress of the readjustment of our regional education, he put forward six points of view on how to create a new situation in our regional educational work. These six points of view are:

1. It is necessary to carry out the readjustment of education. We must continue to do well in readjusting our regional education. In the course of readjustment, we must pay attention to solving the problem of students' old records of formal schooling. We readjust education for the sake of strengthening it. We must both improve quality and popularize education. Popularization of education is the basis of the building of the two civilizations.
2. It is essential to improve the quality of education. We must first improve teachers' quality.
3. We must give full play to the role of teachers in south Xizang. For instance, in Nagqu Prefecture, where culture and education is very backward, the force of teachers and the proportion of qualified teachers to other teachers are very small. We cannot improve education without the assistance of other prefectures and our fraternal provinces and regions in this aspect.
4. In the issue of capital construction in education, we must attach importance to the building of school premises. We must solve the specific problems of desks, benches, blackboards, chalks, lighting, drinking water, [words indistinct] and heating. In particular, in coordination with each other, schools and relevant departments we must purchase teaching materials in a unified way.
5. Regarding education funds, we can consider implementing the system of assuming full responsibility. [Words indistinct] our finances must be so arranged as to support education and insure its development. In such a difficult area as north Xizang, it is not strange that its culture and education is backward. [Words indistinct] because it is backward, we must assume sole responsibility for all state-run primary schools, [words indistinct] we must spend more funds on the promotion of the educational cause.

6. It is imperative to implement the party's policy on intellectuals. We must attach importance to training qualified personnel in specialized fields and scientific and technological personnel who are devoted to the revolutionary cause, have knowledge and are enthusiastic and willing to conduct research. We must arouse their enthusiasm, bring their role into play and resolve their practical difficulties so that they can keep their minds on building Xizang and continue to work. We can hardly achieve the four socialist modernizations at an early date without the creative labor of thousands upon thousands of people who have modern scientific and cultural knowledge. All people who really have an awareness and knowledge must understand the value of qualified personnel and work hard in this respect.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XIZANG REGIONAL FORUM ON LITERARY CRITICISM

HK290335 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] The first regional forum on literary criticism was held in Shannan from 2-26 November. All the literary works of the past few years have been read and evaluated at this forum. This forum also discussed the questions of how to develop the work of literary criticism in this region and how to establish a group of literary critics who have mastered Marxism-Leninism.

The forum was jointly sponsored by the Xizang branch of the Chinese Writers' Association and the literary criticism committee of the Xizang branch of the Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Attending the forum were teachers, press representatives, journal and radio editors and literary critics from all areas of the region, a total of more than 30 people.

After reading and analyzing for a second time the large number of literary works that had been written in our region since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those participants in the forum were of the opinion that this region had achieved initial success in making the literary undertaking prosper in the region but that this achievement has fallen far short of the demands of the party and the people. They were of the opinion that the literary critics should be advanced, hard-working and ambitious Marxists. They should warmly help writers to sum up their experience so as to overcome their shortcomings and develop their achievements. Thus, they will enable our region's literary undertakings to develop healthily.

During the forum, people emancipated their minds and freely expressed their views. They deeply discussed the achievements and trends in our region's literary undertakings in the past few years, the path of the creative work of some specific workers and the artistic characteristics of some work. As a result, 19 treatises were written.

The forum was of the opinion that the region's literary criticism work should be directly related to the practice of literary and creative art work in the region and focus on researching in and solving the problems related to the new situation of the development of literature in the present times. At the same time, literary critics should continue to systematically research into literary classics and folk literature of the Zang nationality. These workers should help writers and the readers of all nationalities to appreciate the long standing history and culture of the Zang nationality. They should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the spirit of the 12th

party congress. They should adhere to the literary orientation of serving the people and communism, develop artistic democracy, carry out the principle of "Letting a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend" and correctly carry out the struggle on the two fronts. They should be bold in approving good literary works and must sternly criticize all unhealthy trends.

(Zhang Yaoming), (Dan Den), (Fang Chengzhao), (Nima Puzhen), (Duo Ji) and other responsible comrades of the regional branch of the Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the Shanwen CPC Prefectural Committee attended the forum.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'YUNNAN RIBAO' ON CRITICISM OF ARTICLE ON 'SUNFLOWERS'

HK221501 Kumming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct '82 p 4

[Article by Wang Dian [3769 3949]: "The Article 'Commenting on "Sunflowers"' Must Be Criticized"; "Summary of speech by Comrade Wang Dian made at forum of comrades from literary and art circles convened by the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department on 12 October. Amendments were made before publication"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Some comrades from literary and art circles were invited by the propaganda department of Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee to attend a forum today with a view to exchanging views. Since the publication of the signed "Commenting on 'Sunflowers'" in MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN [NATIONAL LITERATURE REVIEW], volume 3, of the BIANJIANG WENYI [FRONTIER LITERATURE AND ART] collection, some of the provinces' comrades in literary and artistic circles have made various comments. Some of them have expressed their views through various comments. Some of them have expressed their views through various different channels and in different forms. This shows that many comrades are much concerned about the development of literary and artistic undertakings. However, this also reflects that some comrades from literary and art circles still do not hold identical views when it comes to expressing their opinion on the article's errors and other related problems. Today, the most important thing I want to say is that the publication of "Commenting on 'Sunflowers'" was really a serious political mistake and it should be severely criticized. The method of criticism should, however, be appropriate. My criticism may not necessarily be correct and clear as I wish. I sincerely hope that comrades will correct or criticize me if I am wrong or if my criticism is unsatisfactory or improper.

/1. The 'Historical Limitations' of Literary and Art Works/

In general, such imitations can be analyzed in terms of an author's class status, the age in which he lives and his world outlook. A distinct example is Lenin's "Leo Tolstoy: A Mirror of the Russian Revolution." We can also analyze an author from his ideological accomplishment attained under given historical conditions. For instance, in his letter to Gorkiy in November, 1913, Lenin criticized Gorkiy's In Search of God." The historical limitations of literature and art can also be analyzed in terms of social conditions, political situation from the author's standpoint, observation power, ideology and feelings. This is more complicated. Some works are criticized because of their

authors' incorrect standpoint. But in most cases, errors are usually due to the authors' understanding. We should analyze the understanding factor from various angles and relate it to the real situation of our state for substantial study.

The "resolution" adopted by the sixth plenum states that the decade before the "Cultural Revolution" was the initial period of socialist construction. We scored remarkable results in that decade. At the same time, however, the party made serious errors in its guiding principles and it went through a tortuous process. The serious errors in the party's guiding principles and the tortuous process were, of course, reflected by contemporary literary works. For example, the Antiright Struggle, the hasty launching of the Great Leap Forward and the People's Communes Movement, etc., were inevitably wrongly depicted. This situation cannot be separated from our party's serious errors in its guiding principle, nor can it be separated from the tortuous process. None of us will be overcritical of those authors. Another situation is the 10 years of disorder during the "Cultural Revolution." The "resolution" has already pointed out the theoretical and practical blunders of the "Cultural Revolution" and drawn a scientific conclusion on it. Moreover, as it was a political movement under specific historical conditions, therefore, apart from the cliques which expressed counterrevolutionary opinions in support of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, most of the works which reflect the "Cultural Revolution" made errors of understanding. We should thus analyze such works according to the conditions at that time. As stated by the "resolution," Comrades Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianguo and Li Xiannian played a significant role in the smashing of the "gang of four." The "resolution" states that "This, of course, was partly due to the fact that the political and ideological confusion created in the decade long "Cultural Revolution" could not be eliminated overnight, but it was also due to "Leftist" errors in the guiding ideology that Comrade Hua Guofeng continued to commit in his capacity as chairman of the CPC Central Committee." The "resolution" has made a comprehensive analysis and drawn a clear conclusion from the period from the smashing of the "gang of four" to the third plenum. Therefore, if our literary works have really reflected the complicated situation of that time, we should not politically reprimand such works (or to a larger extent, the articles by theoretical circles and pass) nor should we seek who is to blame. Now, we know that it is worthless to retain works which depict past incidents. Works which are good despite some mistakes in expression can, of course, be revised and published. Therefore, we need not criticize the works of that time again. But for the authors themselves, they should learn their lesson and improve themselves on the basis of the spirit and demands of the "resolution."

[HK221503] Not long ago I read a speech by a comrade from literary and art circles on his cognitive development in the past 6 years. In his speech he said that he had written a preface to Comrade Deng Xiaochuan's collection of poems. He thought, as did many comrades, that the preface was well written. However, when he recently reread the preface, he was "flabbergasted," and "his blood ran cold." This comrade's speech will surely inspire us. We should follow his attitude. Based on such understanding and relating it to our province's situation, I am of the opinion that we should adopt the same

correct attitude towards the political lyrics in the "Sunflowers" and toward authors who write similar works. We should not be dissatisfied with each other as all of us have written such works. Instead, we should, through the study of the "resolution" and the papers of the 12th party congress, analyze our own cognitive process, summarize our experience and lessons and make ideological, theoretical and literary improvements. Our provincial newspapers and publications should not criticize "Sunflowers" or works which are similar to certain poems in "Sunflower" again. Authors of such works should seek improvement in political ideology according to the demands of the "resolution" and the 12th party congress. This is my first view.

/2. Should We Rectify the Signed Article in This July's Edition of Commenting on 'Sunflowers'" in "MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN" [NATIONAL LITERATURE REVIEW], Volume 3? Should We Solemnly Point Out Its Political Errors? Should We Severely Criticize It?/

We are of the opinion that the article "Commenting on 'Sunflowers'" should be rectified. Its political errors should be solemnly pointed out and it should be severely criticized. But on what basis? Mainly on the basis of the speeches of leading comrades of the Central Committee at the ideological lines forum convened by the central propaganda department on behalf of the Central Committee after the sixth plenum, and on the basis of the papers written after that forum. At that time, the central government clearly stated that all provinces had to rectify the opinions and works made and published by thinkers, the literary and art circles, and the mass media after the end of 1980 in accordance with the four basic principles, opinions and works made and published after the sixth plenum. Opinions and works which made big errors should be picked out for criticism. We did carry out some examinations last year, but it now seems that they were not thorough enough. The article "Commenting on 'Sunflowers'" should be specifically rectified as it was published in MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN in July this year.

Let us look at the errors of the article "Commenting on 'Sunflowers.'" In the first place, it was published after the sixth plenum and the "Resolution on Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC." In studying the "resolution," the central authorities have repeatedly requested that comrades base their ideologies, opinions and actions on the "resolution." Every communist should obey the "resolution," speak as the "resolution" speaks and do as the "resolution" says. In doing so we stay in harmony with the central party authorities. Obviously, "Commenting on 'Sunflowers'" contradicts this principle, for it entirely approves the political content of that collection of poems. If the article had comprehensively and practically made a scientific assessment of all the poems, pointing out that some of the poems were worth retaining while some of them were not, or had at least pointed out that the collection of poems had both good and bad qualities, in the manner of the critics' job of "scooping out the rotten part of an apple" described by Lu Xun, suggesting which part of the apple should be scooped out, criticism, in such a case, might yet have been passable. However, the political errors of the article lie in the fact that it does not solemnly and practically point out the defects of the collection of poems. No matter how the article is interpreted, it has a bad political influence and social

effect. I do not want to interpret the author's intention in a bad light, for we have to study it carefully, but first of all we have to admit that the article was published after the sixth plenum and made serious political errors. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to solemnly and promptly point out the errors and criticize them seriously, in the hope that the author will accept our views, study the papers, analyze his own ideology and understanding, summarize his experience and make self-criticism. I am not going to deal with other errors in the article for I am not making a literary criticism.

[HK221505] The seriousness of the problem lies in how an amateur's article could have been published in MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN. I think that the editors of MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN were politically wrong. Moreover, the unsoundness and weakness of our system and the incompetence of departmental leadership have been exposed. Originally, we had already studied the papers of the ideological lines forum and of the sixth plenum. The editors should have avoided making such obvious errors. We cannot but demand that the comrades who are in charge of MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN make a serious self-examination. There may be many reasons for making such errors. For instance, shortage of experience, flexibility of the system, negligence, a low level of understanding etc. I think we should admit all the reasons mentioned above. We cannot, however, make a credible reply nor can we learn a lesson from the errors if we only admit the above-mentioned reasons. We ought to point out that there is another reason why the errors could not have been avoided. While the article was being organized, some comrades of the literary league reminded the editors of MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN that "Sunflowers" was written before the third plenum and that some of the poems were already out of date. They asked whether it was advisable to refrain from comment on that collection of poems but comment instead on other essays written by that poet. The suggestions were not treated very seriously and were not accepted by the editors, who believed that the article "Commenting on 'Sunflowers'" was pragmatic and did not have any problems. Finally, it was published. I think that such an attitude is not initially a serious problem. It is obviously a serious political error which could have been avoided if the editors had respected the opinion of the comrades, or if the article had been sent to the editorial desk or the literary league or the propaganda department for discussion. The article's political errors are obvious and they do not involve any abstruse academic issues which cannot be clarified at once. The editors are senior comrades who have undergone years of party education. How could they even fail to draw a simple political line after spending a long time studying the "resolution" and the papers of the ideological lines forum since last year? Why is it that their cognitive level still remains the same as it was before the "resolution?" How can they even forget the demand that every communist should unconditionally remain in harmony with central thinking? The editors should deeply examine their own subjectivity. I solemnly brought up this point while I was talking with that comrade a month ago, but he did not pay it any attention. I should state clearly that truly criticizing him solemnly but without pointing out his serious political errors is not enough. Meanwhile, with regard to the errors, we have urged the literary league to make a summing-up and start making solemn criticism and self-criticism and we have asked the comrades concerned to make self-criticism since the start of September.

Progress is very slow despite repeated encouragement from the propaganda department. The forum convened by the propaganda department today is, in this respect, another reiterated encouragement.

I also want to state clearly that other articles of a similar kind should be pointed out. But we have to make practical differentiation. Only major errors should be criticized so that all of us can learn the lesson.

/3. How To Criticize?/

We should once again study what Comrade Mao Zedong wrote in "How To Deal Correctly With the Contradictions Among Our People." "Ideological struggle is different from other forms of struggle for it cannot be brutal or mandatory. Only through careful and rational ways can we develop correct views, overcome wrong views and really resolve problems." In the papers of the ideological lines forum held last year, the central party repeatedly pointed out that "self-criticism should be serious, not perfunctory," and that "criticism should be fair and reasonable." Several ways of criticism were suggested and specific methods were also provided. We should still stick to the realization of the principles brought up in the papers of the central party.

I want to quote a few words from Comrade Qiaomu which he said at the ideological lines forum. He said: "There are at least three conditions for correct criticism. 1) We should have a comprehensive and profound understanding of the object, people or thing which we are going to criticize. We should remain objective to and adopt a rigidly scientific attitude towards the criticisms made by any other people. Criticism, to various extents, should be a scientific study and a creative activity; 2) criticism among our people should bear the hope of unity; and 3) on the basis of the two principles mentioned above, our criticism should be reasonable and fair. Discussion and criticism of this kind should be in the spirit of comradeship. It should be fair, reasonable, appropriate, convincing and should leave room for counter-argument....By 'reasonable' I mean that criticism should be rational, convincing, and on good grounds. By 'fair' I mean that comrades should have a correct comprehension and analysis of the mentality of the person being criticized. We should move him with comradeship, not indifference."

[HK221507] In particular, the message of leading comrades of the central party was spread among our comrades last year. It says: "Specific analysis should be made on the problems of various types of people. We should differentiate as to the nature and degree of mistakes. The ways of tackling and realizing the problems should also be differentiated. The ways of criticism should be studied and criticism should also be appropriate." It also says that "It is impossible not to do ideological work or to make criticism and self-criticism."

Comrades from literary and art circles have learned of the quoted message and they have also studied the papers. I am of the opinion that criticism and self-criticism should be made according to the spirit of the central party.

Last year we made four suggestions on criticism and self-criticism on ideological errors: 1) We should have a clear-cut and firm stand on the criticism on ideological errors and undesirable trends; 2) ways of launching criticism should be proper; 3) we should be patient in waiting for solutions to such problems; and 4) during the whole process, we should have confidence in correcting ideological errors under the party's leadership. I think we should adopt the above attitudes when we tackle the current problems.

Incidentally, according to the literary league's report, 3,995 copies of MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN, volume 3, were printed. Copies were sent to the literary league on 1 August. Copies were sent to Kunming by the Baoshan Printing House on 18 August, among which 591 copies were internally distributed to authors and units concerned. Publication ceased on 3 September.

/4. The Aim and Hope of Criticism/

Our attitude towards the criticism on the serious political errors made by the article "Commenting on 'Sunflowers'" should be active, solemn, serious and pragmatic, so that all comrades can make political improvement through the criticism and understand the method of dividing everything into two, that is, dealing with our achievements as well as our defects and mistakes. The aim of urging the literary league, the editorial board of BIANJIAN WENYI (including the editorial board of MINZU WENXUE PINGLUN) to make a summing-up and an analysis on the reasons for making errors is to correct our mistakes, improve our understanding and work. We should fully affirm the favorable situation of the literary and art circles in our province since the third plenum and the achievements made by our comrades from literary and art circles. However, we should strive to overcome existing defects, problems and mistakes. Literary and artistic creation and criticism are painstaking activities. They play a significant role in society. We should learn harder and set strict demands on ourselves. Real improvement is to correct our mistakes through learning and criticism. I hope that comrades involved in literary and art criticism in our province will not misunderstand or worry about the solemn criticism in view of the serious political errors. In his speech made at the party commemorating Lu Xun's 100th birthday, Comrade Yaobang demanded that we "fully assess the positive and negative experience in developing our literary and art criticism as correctly summarized by the party." The central party has continued to give elaborate guidance to the whole party on the correct way to deal analytically and individually with people from the literary and art circles, the thinkers, the publication circles and the mass media who make serious errors in their views. While we are criticizing "Commenting on 'Sunflowers,'" we should study again the numerous speeches given by leading comrades of the central party since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee and the major works of Comrade Mao Zedong through the study on the papers of the 12th party congress and of the second meeting of the fourth convention of the National Literary League. Through study, discussion, criticism and self-criticism, we can better our understanding, unite our ideology, improve our unity and promote our work. We should act, correct our mistakes and straighten our spirit, all in accordance with literary workers' pledge. We should initiate a new prospect for literary and art circles in our province under the guidance concerning comprehensive socialist construction made at the 12th plenum.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'YUNNAN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON ERRONEOUS POETRY CRITICISM

HK230941 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Wen Ping [5113 1627]: "A Poetry Criticism With Serious Political Errors--Commenting on 'Enthusiastically Seek After the Light, Like the Sunflower'"]

[Text] In July 1982, an article signed by Wen Sihai with the title "As Enthusiastic as the Sunflower in Seeking After the Light--Reading the Collection of Poems Entitled 'Sunflower'" was published in NATIONALITY LITERARY CRITICISM, Vol 3 of the "Literature and Art in the Border Areas" series. (The title of the article is hereafter abbreviated to "Reading 'Sunflower'") Because of the obvious and serious mistakes made in this poetry criticism, strong responses have been drawn since the publication of the article and the article has been widely criticized. It is normal and necessary for the masses and the literary and art workers to raise all kinds of critical ideas in view of the erroneous tendencies in this poetry criticism. This tells us that we pay more attention to literature and art than in the past and that the practice of literature and art criticism promoted by the party is taking shape. At the same time, it also tells us that the poetry criticism itself made the serious political error of violating the spirit of the 3d and 6th Plenums of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This fact should not be ignored. Thus, it is necessary to further point out the nature and ideological roots of this error and to carry out realistic, practical and serious criticism without violating principles. In this way, the writers, editors and more comrades can learn a lesson from it, we can implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress with better results, improve our future work and a new situation in the literature and art in our province can be created.

I

In the report to the 12th CPC National Congress, it is pointed out that: "Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in October 1976 and in particular, since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in December 1978, we have accomplished, through the arduous efforts of the whole party, the whole army and the people of our nationalities, the difficult task of setting the party's guiding ideology to rights and have achieved a major success in setting right our practical work on all fronts, thereby effecting a great and historic change."

One of the principal indicators of the glorious realization of this great and historic change is that, since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the ideological aspect, we have resolutely shattered the heavy chains imposed by the protracted "leftist" mistakes and the personality cult and we have set right the guiding ideology of the party. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" passed by the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee has subjected the protracted "Leftist" mistakes and Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years to scientific analysis and criticism, restored the true features of Mao Zedong Thought, reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines and provided a basic guarantee for the healthy development of our resolution and construction.

However, we should see that we live in an age of great changes. The party has accomplished the historical task of setting its basic guiding ideology to rights, but it takes a long time to accomplish the difficult task of setting everything right on all fronts. We must wage timely and appropriate ideological struggles on two fronts against both the "leftist" and the rightist deviations. Class struggle exists within certain limits. In order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we must resolutely support the correct leadership of the Central Committee. Therefore, the Central Committee repeatedly emphasizes the principle of "maintaining political unanimity with the Central Committee." Last year, in criticizing and preventing the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, the party reiterated this principle. In his "speech delivered at the seminar on the problems on the ideological front," Comrade Hu Yaobang clearly pointed out that: "In the first place, you are required to maintain unanimity with the Central Committee and the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.... We should take the resolutions of the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the criteria in our observation of history and the present situation." For a literary and art worker, whether or not he is a party member, whatever his ideas on art are, it is necessary that his thinking, views and deeds should be in accord with the "resolutions." The literary and art workers' creative activities (whether they are engaged in literary and artistic creation or literature and art criticism) should help support and propagate the resolutions and such activities should not deviate from and defame the resolutions. This is doubtless the principle which every literary and art worker must follow and the simple rule every literary and art worker must understand and accept.

How does Comrade Wen Sihai handle this extremely serious problem in his essay "Reading 'Sunflower'?"

The poetry anthology "Sunflower" was published in November 1978 (it was put on sale in March 1979). Thirty-seven poems written by the author in the period from 1958 to 1978 were included in the anthology. The book was written in a long period of time during which many historical events took place. Some of the poems in the anthology praise to varying degrees the political movements happening at the time they were written. For instance, one poem praised "the late chief responsible comrade of the CPC Central Committee who continued to make 'Leftist' mistakes concerning a series of important questions." The poem says that he "is the genial shower after a long drought, the wind that blows

behind a sail, the liberator of the people and the pillar that supports the sky" and so on. In addition, some poems praise the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the "Red Guard Movement" which were erroneous in both theory and practice. One poem says: "...The fire in the furnace of the Great Cultural Revolution lights up the sky, under the raging fire, we can clearly distinguish the steel from the dregs!" "...We have thrown the old traitor into the garbage dump, but there are new swindlers who make themselves up and go on the stage." Some poems praise the hastily initiated "Great Leap Forward Movement" and the "Movement to establish people's communes in the rural areas."

[HK230943] For a considerably long period of time, there were serious mistakes in guiding principles in the sphere of party work. In addition, limitations in understanding generally existed at that time. Consequently, literary and artistic works provided descriptions of the above political movements which were contrary to the historical truth, or else praised the incorrect things as though they were correct. This is understandable. In addition, "during the 2 years before the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the question of rights and wrongs in the party's guiding ideology was not clarified as it should have been and the work of setting things to rights proceeded haltingly." (Report to the 12th National Congress) Thus, that such a work has been published is understandable. The question is, how should we handle and evaluate this work?

We know that the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee was held 1 month after the publication of the poetry anthology "Sunflower." Two years later, the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee made the "resolutions" and the correct criticism against the "Leftist" mistakes which the chief responsible comrade of the Central Committee continued to make and against the new personality cult. The "resolutions" pointed out that: "The Great Cultural Revolution, initiated by a leader under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counterrevolutionary cliques, led to domestic turmoil and brought catastrophe to the party, the state and the people." The "resolution" also pointed out that: "The great leap forward and the movement for rural people's communes were initiated without careful investigation and study and without experimentation. Thus, the "Leftist" errors, characterized by unrealistically high targets, the issuing of arbitrary directions, boastfulness and the stirring up of a 'communist wind,' spread unchecked throughout the country." Thus, since the above poems provide incorrect descriptions of the above political movements, they have naturally, contrasted with the historical conclusions, lost their right to exist and their positive value. However, the "resolutions" have provided scientific criteria for writers and critics to appraise and summarize experience. Obviously, our ability or inability to review these poems is not the heart of the issue, in that, as far as the phenomenon of literature and the subject matters of literature are concerned, whether in the sphere of creation or criticism, the past will still be mentioned. The heart of the issue is the question of whether, when we reappraise such a poetry anthology, we take a Marxist-Leninist stand and accept the high level of historical conclusion made by the resolutions, make scientific, realistic and practical judgments with an attitude of correctly summarizing experience and point out its historical limitations and the problem of its existence, or, whether we affirm and praise those works which have been proven to be erroneous in both their political features and ideological tendency? If a critic accepts the latter approach,

he has obviously been divorced from the purpose and task of ordinary literary criticism and the approach to ideological and academic inquiry through criticism. In this way, he takes the erroneous political stand which is opposed to the party's historical resolutions and the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The article "Reading 'Sunflower'" has done precisely this. At the very beginning of his poetry criticism, Comrade Wen Sihai already highly praises and affirms in all aspects the poetry anthology which contains the above erroneous features. It is said in the article that: "The anthology is comprehensive in its content, rich in its subject matter and with varied forms. It has profoundly reflected the important political issues of this historical period, vividly described the new features of our nationalities' new life and ardently expressed the new feelings and new ideas....such a small poetry anthology deserves to be called a many-faced and colorful picture scroll." "Reading these poems, we can clearly feel the beat of the poet's pulse, the flow of his blood and the outburst of his feelings, we can appreciate his excitement, his joy, his deep feeling and his pursuit for his ideal." Four years ago, the author of the poetry anthology wrote a "Postscript" in which he discussed his inability to accurately evaluate the works he wrote in the past. The article even makes use of this to promote the anthology to a high level which it does not deserve and says that: "This rich grass must have drunk enough of the earth's milk, must have soaked in the poet's deep feelings and must have grown in the earth under warm sunlight. How otherwise can it be so beautiful that people are moved by it?" Obviously, the author has not distinguished the correct features of the poetry anthology from the incorrect ones and what should be retained from what should not be. On the contrary, he maintains that all the political lyrics which contained the above erroneous political features were the "profound reflections of the important issues of the historical period," and he then, without reservation, affirms the emotional and ideological tendencies and the form of expression of the poetry anthology.

[HK230945] In making a concrete analysis of the work, Comrade Wen Sihai adopts the same attitude. After quoting lines from and commenting on some of the poems, he writes: "I think some of the political lyrics in 'Sunflower' possess vitality and can survive washing in the flow of time. Although they were written about 20 years ago, when they are read today, they can still agitate, move and inspire people for a long time and provide people with immeasurable insight." Although the author, in this instance, uses the restrictive word "some," however, which poems can still give "immeasurable insight" today? As far as the 10 or more political lyrics in the poetry anthology are concerned, there are notable erroneous features in the more important ones. There are the same errors in most of the eight poems whose lines the author quotes directly, which the author analyses and outlines and which the author calls "political lyrics filled with noble vehement" and "political lyrics filled with the charms of life." When we say that some poems appear politically erroneous today, we do not only mean that individual lines or words are improper, we mean that the approach and the ideological tendency of the poems are erroneous. Comrade Wen Sihai goes so far as to maintain that: "Most of the above are poems which describe a certain important issue or a certain important figure in our political and social lives," and he clearly affirms that: "In these poems, the poet clearly and directly expresses his high spirited, radical and

vigorous thinking and feelings and his political attitude and stand, without concealing anything. He has put his feelings and stand into poetry." The author even fanatically advocates that, through these poems, we can "taste the strong flavor, feel the beat of the pulse and hear the echo of the bugle call of the time," and, in this way, we can "keep pace with the times and march forward." He says that these poems "have described the springlike political atmosphere in Yunnan," have praised "the great victory of the party's glorious policies," reflected "the great creations in a new age" and "the earth-shaking great reforms" and so on. All this tells us what is wrong with this poetry criticism. People cannot help asking: Does Comrade Wen Sihai hold that "the age" with the protracted "Leftist" mistakes, which brought serious damages to the party and the state should not be ended? Is there any "immeasurable insight" in the new personality cult which was criticized by the party's historical resolutions? Are the past events under the leadership of the "Leftist" mistakes, such as the hastily started "Great Leap Forward" and the "Movement for Rural People's Commune," the "Great Victory," "Great Creations" and "Great Reforms" which, for this reason, should not be "washed away" by the "flow of time?" Do they still give the new age which was created after things were set right the "immeasurable new insight?"

In his general evaluation of all the political lyrics in "Sunflower," Comrade Wen Sihai shamelessly and openly emphasizes that "all the political events which these poems describe have passed. However, when we read them today, they still make us feel the intense emotion in them, their significance and their charm." In this case, the word "these" bears a more distinctive restrictive character. It means that in his criticism, he wants to repeatedly, patiently, clearly and earnestly affirm and praise those poems which describe the "passed" "political events" such as the "Great Leap Forward," the "Movement for Rural People's Commune" and the "Great Cultural Revolution." What meets our eyes is that the author highly praises, feels sorry for and is sentimentally attached to these poems. Whatever the subjective will of the author may be, the social effects and political influence produced by it can only be very bad.

In addition, Comrade Wen Sihai makes the following judgment. He affirms on the one hand that "a considerable number of the political lyrics in the anthology express the poet's revolutionary zeal in different perspectives," "without concealing anything, the poet clearly and directly expresses his... political attitude and stand," and, "with the political zeal which he harbors, the poet appeals to, arouses and triggers people's strength and fervor," "people find pleasure and feel an upsurge of emotion in reading the political lyrics in 'Sunflower' and will always remember them precisely because they reflect the poet's strong political faith, his sense of mission for society," "his firm attitude and clear aim" and so on. Meanwhile, let us contrast the above with the paragraph in which he generally discusses the problem of "how" to write political lyrics. "Just think, how can people who are quick to switch sides, in their political faith write political lyrics which people do not get tired of reading and which can truly arouse people's revolutionary fervor?" This inevitably gives people the impression that all corrections of political mistakes and all acts to abandon and break with the erroneous "faith" belong to the category of being "quick to switch sides." Since the 3d Plenum

of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has resolutely broken the fetters of dogmatism and the personality cult which existed for a long time in the ideological sphere. Under new historical conditions, we have persisted in and developed Mao Zedong Thought and have won major successes in setting things right. As far as the entire communist movement is concerned, it is necessary for a revolutionary party to continue to verify and modify the ideology, theory, principles and policies which are erroneous and not suitable in practice. The author confuses adherence to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought with the ideological line of seeking truth from facts through political speculation and abandoning one's political faith. This is extremely ridiculous and harmful.

[HK230947] Four years have elapsed since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and more than 1 year has elapsed since the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee made its "resolutions." The "resolutions" have struck root in the hearts of the people. The whole party and the people are familiar with and support the "resolutions." In addition, they have become an important criterion by which people distinguish right from wrong in political life. These are obvious fact. Not long ago, the Chinese Federation of Literature and Arts Circles convened the second meeting of its fourth plenum. At the meeting, the literature and arts circles' ideological preparations to greet the 12th CPC National Congress were made. It is incredible that the author knew nothing about it. On the eve of the 12th CPC National Congress, when the party was about to solemnly announce that we had won great victories in effecting a historic change and that it would lead the whole party and the people to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, Comrade Wen Sihai spread views that run counter to the spirit of the 3d and 6th Plenums of the 11th CPC Central Committee in his poetry criticism "Reading 'Sunflower.'" This is doubtless a serious political error.

II

In order to criticize the serious political errors in the article "Reading 'Sunflower,'" it is necessary to point out that the obvious errors and shortcomings exposed in this poetry criticism are directly related to the historical idealism and the nonhistorical views on literary and art criticism which were expressed in the same obvious manner by Comrade Wen Sihai in this article. Thus, this is not an accidental error. It has its ideological roots.

In affirming the poetry anthology "Sunflower," Comrade Wen Sihai writes: "There are too many poems which emerge and then disappear with the birth and death of a political movement.... There are many reasons for this phenomenon and they are not the principal features of this short expositive article." In fact, in the first part of the poetry criticism in which the author discusses the political lyrics in "Sunflower," he uses almost half of the paragraphs to discuss this issue. He writes: "Social changes are always complicated and hard to penetrate, the course of any revolution is always uncertain and there are rises and falls.... Thus, we cannot ask that every poem must possess everlasting vitality and determine the value and significance of a poem by the durability of its vitality." Obviously, this is one of the reasons why the author thinks that most political lyrics "disappear with the waves."

To be sure, as the author says, poems lose their vitality very quickly. Of course, this phenomenon is closely related to the fetters of "Leftist" mistakes and dogmatism and the erroneous ideology of demanding that "literature and art be subordinated to politics." During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Lin Biao and the "gang of four" frenziedly distorted Marxism-Leninism and caused political swindling. In addition, old habits, old ways of thinking and other political and social factors played their roles and when, in particular, an erroneous ideological trend which was hard to detect occupied the ruling position, people's thinking was greatly restricted. But, can we attribute this to the fact that "the course of any revolution is always uncertain and that there are rises and falls" as Comrade Wen Sihai claims? In this way, the author runs counter to the rudimentary Marxist knowledge of the "dialectical development of history." In his "Preface to the 3d Edition of Marx's 'The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte,'" Engels pointed out that: "It was precisely Marx who had first discovered the great law of motion of history" and he called this law the "key" to the understanding of history. ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 602) Lenin pointed out that: "The science of the history of society, despite all the complexity of the phenomena of social life, can become as precise as biology, and capable of making use of the laws of development of society for practical purposes." ("Problems of Leninism," "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," 1973 edition, p 637) The "practical purposes" of dialectical and historical materialism which Stalin mentioned can enable a revolutionary party to correctly grasp the opportunity for a revolution and predict the changes in a revolution. In addition, they can enable a revolutionary writer to correctly express life and embody peoples' wills, the demands of the times and the course of history. This has been proven by the tradition and achievements of our revolutionary literature. Of course, we cannot ask all the writers and artists to master and apply the laws all at once, however, we should ask them to gradually try their best. The nihilist view, advocated by Comrade Wen Sihai, that historical laws are inconceivable is incompatible with the "resolutions." We should solemnly point out that today, when our party has correctly summarized historical experience, when our literary and art workers are striving to arm their brains with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought which penetrates the historical mist and lights up the course of revolution so that they can further consolidate their communist revolutionary faith and their goal of struggle and, when our party has assigned the masses of literary and art workers the honorable task of making contributions to building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization, it is all the more absurd to emphasize that "the course of any revolution is always uncertain" and use this as a guide for a writer to summarize his works written in the past or to act as a guide for creation at present. Obviously, this is harmful to both the people's thinking and the socialist cause.

[HK230949] The actual seriousness of the problem is reflected in Comrade Wen Sihai's taking of such a thesis as the theoretical basis for his sweeping support for "Sunflower." That is why he said "We cannot determine the value and significance of a poem by the durability of its vitality."

In criticizing the play "Franz von Sickingen" by Ferdinand Lassalle, Engels said: "I proceed from the aesthetic and historical viewpoint which means I judge your work with a very high or the highest standard...." ("Collected

Works of Marx and Engels," vol 29, p 586) Engels held that the highest standard in literary and art criticism was the aesthetic and historical standard. This is a scientific judgment which is in accord with the principles of literary and artistic creation and literary and art criticism.

In discussing the question of how to make the political lyrics "have stronger political and artistic vitality," Comrade Wen Sihai makes an inventory of terms such as "firm and unshakable political faith," "clear-cut and unwavering revolutionary stand," "sharp eyes filled with revolutionary fervor," "unique style" and "consummate skills" and so on. What is not mentioned is historical reality on which the life of art is based. The terms "political faith," "stand" and "fervor" have certain substance. In addition, they should be verified by history. Whether they are correct or revolutionary can only be proven by the verification of practice. There were many people who held in the past that some of the poems in "Sunflower" were "revolutionary." Have mistakes and absurdity not been revealed when they are verified by history? Without historical reality and the reality of life, artistic reality cannot be reached. Naturally, there is no vitality and "significance and value" in understanding and appreciating literary works. However, according to Comrade Wen Sihai's reasoning, a literary work, even if it runs counter to historical reality, even if its descriptions of the "important issues in a historical period" are very false and erroneous, as long as it is filled with beautiful but empty terms such as "faith," "stand" and "fervor," it will "agitate and move people for a long time," gain "stronger political and artistic vitality" and should not be "washed away" by the "flow of time." According to Comrade Wen Sihai's criterion, as long as a poem has enthusiastically praised the political issues of the moment and has played its role, even though the political issues are erroneous, its "value and significance" should be recognized. In this case, is it not the same to use the "false, exaggerated and empty" "model" literature as if it were a slogan on a poster to govern literary circles? Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our socialist literature has shattered the spiritual fetters imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," liquidated their pernicious influence and achieved positive results in liberating thinking, arousing spirit and encouraging people to march with one heart and one mind toward the four modernizations. Are such positive results not completely denied? Obviously, the author does not hesitate to violate the laws of literature and art and avoid, even abandon, the ordinary historical and aesthetical criteria in literary and art criticism because he is not willing to pay due attention to the historical limitations of "Sunflower" which contains out-dated features. He wants to stubbornly and extraordinarily lavish praise on the work. Consequently, the author cannot avoid becoming stuck in the mire of idealism.

We say that as a literary critic, faced with a work, one can feel sorry for a writer who cannot always free himself from historical limitations but, one can absolutely not take the so-called "limitations" as merely objective factors without paying due attention to the subjective aspects of the writer, which means his personal understanding and world outlook. In acknowledging these limitations, we do not mean to abandon the historical and scientific analysis of them. We should not turn a blind eye to or lavish undue praise on the limitations. We should not take the things which are not in accord with historical reality and which violate the laws of history as correct and praise them.

In this aspect, Lenin's criticism of Leo Tolstoy is a very good example. In addition to highly praising "Tolstoy as the mirror of the Russian revolution," Lenin made a completely scientific analysis of the class position which this great writer occupied and the historical conditions and the writer's limitations caused by them. It was Lenin who sharply pointed out that such limitations "are only natural to the naive peasants under the patriarchal system but not suitable for a writer with a European education." ("Marx, Engels and Lenin on Literature and Art," p 94) In addition, he demanded that "if the one who stands before us is a really great artist, then he should at least reflect certain essential aspects of the revolution in his works." (Ibid., p 87)

It was also Lenin who angrily criticized "the most impermissible tacit attitude toward the basically superficial and weak aspects in Tolstoy's world outlook...." (Ibid., p 110)

Lenin's scientific stand, attitude and method in criticizing Tolstoy is unassailable. We should always learn from him.

If Comrade Wen Sihai wanted to seriously criticize the poetry anthology "Sunflower" in a scientific manner, he should have completely discarded the "tacit attitude" toward the superficial and weak aspects of the author's world outlook. He could through realistic and practical criticism have pointed out the merits and shortcomings of the work and made scientific judgments which were beneficial to it. Lenin felt that the factor of a backward world outlook was "not suitable" even for a czarist writer. In our age, the writers of our party who continue to write should express the sincere hope of discarding subjective limitations and of reflecting "certain essential aspects" of our age in their creations as far as possible. Such demands are necessary and indispensable. In his 13,000 character criticism, Comrade Wen Sihai openly declines to use one word to comment on the drawbacks, inadequacy and errors of the poetry anthology. Why? Can we call that an accidental oversight? On this question, we can only say that Comrade Wen Sihai lost the revolutionary stand and political attitude which a critic must have and abandoned and destroyed the sacred duty which a critic cannot decline.

[HK230951]

III

It is necessary to point out that Comrade Wen Sihai's style of criticism as revealed in the article "Reading 'Sunflower'" is not upright, serious or acceptable.

We agree that it is necessary to have literary and art criticism. However, literary and art criticism is definitely not an expression of one's own taste. It is a science and a social consciousness determined by the law of development of literature and art. The study of socialist literary and art criticism is, through scientific, practical and realistic analyses of literary and artistic works, to study and investigate literary phenomena, trends of thought in literature and art and their laws and theories so as to promote the common prosperity and development of literary and artistic production and creation, and literary and art criticism. In this way, the revolutionary character,

the fighting character, the serious and the scientific character of socialist literary and art criticism are combined to form its unique style.

Comrade Wen Sihai's poetry criticism has serious mistakes in its political and ideological aspects. He uses a lot of rare words to praise the erroneous poems, and this has facilitated the propagation of erroneous views.

Of course, we cannot say that the article "Reading 'Sunflower'" does not have any real substance. The author has made the necessary artistic analyses of some of the poems which describe the natural conditions and social customs of different places and which can still be preserved today. To a certain extent, it helps readers appreciate the poems. However, even these passages are marked by the fulsome praise which runs through the entire article. This praise is inappropriate. The author loads the article with adjectives and parallelisms. He even goes off on a tangent, and freely exaggerates. For instance, he says that the poetry anthology is "like a mass of flowers, each with a different air. There are too many beautiful things for the eye to take in"; he says that the poet "pays close attention to life and is extraordinarily familiar with and fond of it"; he says that the poems "are filled with brightness, joy and confidence" and they "are so full of imagery, so bright, so appropriate," "charming, fresh, pure, beautiful and moving," "with special quality and charm, they fully express the poet's ideas and feelings; thus, they are most moving"; he says that the readers "are moved and overwhelmed with admiration. They will never tire of reading them" and so on. Meanwhile, the author does not even touch on the artistic flaws which appear in the poems. We all know that writing a poem is different from writing a discussion article. In writing poems, it is possible to use the approach of analogy and association, while polemical essays must be rigorous and scientific. In Comrade Wen Sihai's article, there are extraordinary judgments which give people the impression of cheap praises and flatteries. Such an unhealthy style of writing must be corrected.

The bad habit of flattering that exists in literary circles indicates that unhealthy social trends are expressed in literary and art criticism itself. The bait is a reflection of bourgeois ideology, philistinism and a tendency towards commercialism in literary and art criticism. The "conventions for literary and art workers" recently passed by the second meeting of the fourth plenum of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Arts Circles proposed and decided that it is necessary to "pay attention to professional ethics, straighten out thinking and work style.... Conscientiously resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology, remnants of feudalism and all unhealthy trends." Socialist literary and art workers should use this to correct their behavior and handle their relationships with each other. They should not proceed from personal aims or seek personal gain by means of vulgarizing criticism. We should pay special attention to overcoming this.

[HK230953

IV

People cannot help asking how such a politically erroneous article could have come to be published in NATIONALITY LITERARY CRITICISM, part of the "Literature and Art in the Border Areas" series? This has something to do with the leadership of the editorial board of the series. We think that the responsible person of that editorial board bears serious political responsibility for it.

The 3d and 6th Plenums of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been convened and the spirit of the "resolutions" is known to all. The provincial Chinese Federation of Literature and Arts Circles and the Yunnan branch of the Chinese Writers' Association have implemented the directive issued by the Central Committee concerning the necessity to clean up the works and views published by the theoretical, literary and arts and press circles and the publishing houses since the end of 1980 in accordance with the four basic principles. The responsible comrade of NATIONALITY LITERARY CRITICISM fully understood the demands of the directive. However, in the process of soliciting, editing and examining contributions, this responsible comrade paid no attention to maintaining political unity with the Central Committee. This is what is not permitted by party discipline. In accepting "Reading 'Sunflower'" as a special contribution, the editorial board did not conduct the necessary careful study and discussion. In particular, when the responsible comrade of the party organization of the Chinese Federation of Literature and Arts Circles reminded him not to publish articles criticizing the poetry anthology "Sunflower" and clearly suggested that the prose writing of the author be criticized instead. The responsible comrade of NATIONALITY LITERARY CRITICISM did not consider or accept this correct and practical suggestion. Later, he said that "I have read the article; it is realistic and practical, and has no problems," and insisted that the article be published. The error is all the more serious. This responsible person is an old comrade with many years of working experiences; however, in handling this issue, he has lost his party spirit and the principles of the party. This cannot be accounted for by reasons such as inadequate understanding and study. Other than a lack of political seriousness and irresponsibility in work, what other reasons are there? We hope that the responsible comrade of NATIONALITY LITERARY CRITICISM, through the serious study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, will combine the reality of his thinking with them, make a sincere and in-depth self-criticism, seriously summarize lessons and experiences, enhance his political consciousness, correct his mistakes and straighten out his thinking and workstyle. In addition, we hope that Comrade Wen Sihai, the author of the article "Reading 'Sunflower,'" correctly summarizes his experiences and lessons, corrects his mistakes and rouses himself to make substantial contributions to building a socialist spiritual civilization under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING PLANNED PARENTHOOD PROPAGANDA MEETING

HK270151 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing Municipal CPC Committee First Secretary Daun Junyi stressed at the municipal planned parenthood propaganda work conference which concluded on 19 November: Practicing planned parenthood is a basic national policy. This issue is very important, and especially in Beijing. The urban areas must learn from Shanghai in planned parenthood work, and the rural areas must catch up with the urban areas.

This meeting was jointly convened by the municipal CPC committee propaganda department and the municipal planned parenthood committee. Zhou Boping, vice chairman of the State Planned Parenthood Commission, and Bai Jiefu, member of the municipal CPC committee standing committee and vice mayor, attended and spoke.

At present Beijing's birth rate and natural population growth rate are both rising from a decline. Judging by the current population situation of the city, the average birth rate will be 12 per 1,000 by the end of the century. Calculating by this figure, the city's population will register a net increase of about 1 million over this period. This will exceed the central authorities' demand for Beijing's population not to exceed 10 million, and cause a whole series of problems for the city.

Comrade Duan Junyi said: Promoting planned parenthood is a major content of building spiritual civilization. The party committees at all levels must pay particular attention to this task. We must simultaneously grasp economic and parenthood planning and simultaneously organize production responsibility systems and parenthood responsibility systems.

Enlivening the national economy is very important for achieving quadrupling in the national economy by the end of the century; however, there can be absolutely no enlivening in planned parenthood.

The meeting made arrangements for the city's Planned Parenthood Month from New Year to Spring Festival 1983, pointing out: The No 1 men of all districts, counties and bureaus must take the lead in publicizing the importance of planned parenthood and the relevant policies. The propaganda month drive

must focus on the rural areas. Popular propaganda forms must be applied for by the peasants, to ensure that the party's planned parenthood policy will penetrate into people's minds, that the work is not done in a superficial way and that no corner is untouched. As a result of the propaganda month, we should gradually establish a planned parenthood propaganda force, make the propaganda work a regular and systematic affair, and raise the city's planned parenthood work to a new level.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'WEN HUI BAO' ON PREJUDICES AGAINST INTELLECTUALS

OW161021 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Eliminate the Influence of 'Leftist' Ideas, Conscientiously Correct Any Prejudices Against Intellectuals"]

[Text] The whole party is required to attach great importance to the role played by intellectuals in the struggle to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Having a correct understanding of the intellectuals' role and status in socialist society and continuing to eliminate the influence of erroneous "Leftist" ideas that discriminate against the intellectuals are a prerequisite for doing our work well among them.

The 12th party congress explicitly declared that, like the workers and peasants, intellectuals are a force we must rely on in building socialism, that the workers, peasants and intellectuals are the three basic social forces in our country and that it is necessary to attach particular importance and give full play to the intellectuals' role in order to bring about a new situation in socialist modernization. Through study many comrades have enhanced their understanding and have raised their consciousness in implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. However, owing to the influence of "Leftist" ideas and the small-producer mentality, some comrades have failed to get a clear understanding of the situation and other things, thus hindering the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals. This calls for us, with a definite objective in mind, to painstakingly conduct ideological education while studying and implementing the documents of the 12th party congress.

Some comrades who are accustomed to the formulation of "uniting, educating and remolding" intellectuals ask: "Do intellectuals not need remolding anymore?" It often happens that one's knowledge lags behind the development of objective conditions. There is also a difference between correct and advanced knowledge on the one hand and erroneous and backward knowledge on the other. In a society where class struggle still exists, people are liable to be influenced and corrupted by the ideologies of exploiting classes. In this sense, every member of our society, including every worker, peasant and intellectual, should remold himself as far as his world outlook is concerned.

In expressing the above view, however, some comrades regard intellectuals as "those who should be remolded" and treat them as members of the petty bourgeoisie or even the bourgeoisie, as if only the intellectuals were to be

remolded. This is wrong. As far as historical conditions are concerned, there were more than 2 million intellectuals who came from the old society in the early days after the founding of the PRC. At that time, the party Central Committee laid down the correct policy of uniting, educating and remolding intellectuals in order to win them over to serve new China. It was a historical task in a given stage of socialism. This task was carried out long before under the party's correct leadership. Our country now has more than 20 million intellectuals whose educational level is equivalent to or above that of a technical secondary school graduate. The overwhelming majority of them (more than 90 percent) have been trained by our party since the founding of the PRC. Most of the intellectuals who came from the old society have solved the question of serving socialism after receiving education by the party for more than 30 years. Therefore, it is obviously no longer appropriate to continue to use the slogan of "uniting, educating and remolding" intellectuals.

As far as class characteristics are concerned, today's intellectuals, like workers, peasants and other manual laborers in socialist society, are workers who support themselves by their own labor. The only difference between manual laborers and intellectuals is that the former do manual labor and the latter do mental labor. The fruit of intellectuals' labor mainly is not material products but spiritual products. Such a division of labor and such difference is no longer of the nature of antagonistic classes but a division of labor and difference within the working class. Some of our comrades have failed to understand the party's policy toward intellectuals, mainly because they have failed to see such essential changes and have looked at new questions according to their old viewpoints.

[OW161305] Some comrades say: "It is necessary to rely on science and culture to build a material civilization, and intellectuals are indispensable for this purpose. However, it is not necessarily so in building a spiritual civilization." This is a question that must be thrashed out. Regarding the development of education and science as one of the strategic priorities in economic construction, the report to the 12th party congress emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to rely on scientific and technological progress in order to achieve the grand goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century. Therefore, as far as the need to build a material civilization is concerned, people have understood the importance of developing science and culture and giving full play to intellectuals' role in this regard. People have also more or less reached a consensus on the need to rely on intellectuals for cultural development--the development of undertakings such as education, science and culture and the raising of the level of people's general knowledge--in building a spiritual civilization. But is it necessary to rely on intellectuals to conduct ideological education with communism as its main content? On this question, some of our comrades have often taken a skeptical attitude. In their eyes, workers and peasants will spontaneously accept communist ideas, while intellectuals are out of tune with communist ideas. We naturally cannot say that people with a higher educational background must have a higher political consciousness, but under no circumstances must we confuse communist ideas with simple class feelings. This is because communism as an ideological system is a science which came into being on the basis of summing up the outstanding cultural achievements in human history, especially the outstanding achievements made by mankind

in natural and social sciences since the 19th century, and it is exceedingly rich in knowledge and theoretical content. Therefore, we must assiduously study Marxist theory, science and culture, imbue all people with communist ideas and disseminate scientific and cultural knowledge among them. Only thus will we be able to have people base their communist ideals and faith on science.

Raising the level of people's scientific and cultural knowledge is closely related to raising the level of their political consciousness. In building a spiritual civilization, we should strive to integrate our political consciousness with our cultural knowledge. It is in this sense that intellectuals are an important force not only in the development of culture but also in the conduct of ideological education. It is wrong and harmful if one, in dealing with questions concerning the building of socialist spiritual civilization, separates cultural development from ideological education, sets the one against the other, stresses the one and negates or belittles the other.

Still some other comrades often unconsciously treat intellectuals as "an alien-class force," which has something to do with their lack of a correct understanding of mental labor. In socialist society, a fundamental change has taken place in whom mental laborers serve--they served the exploiting classes in the old society but now serve socialism. Moreover, a fundamental change has also taken place in the role of mental labor in society: It is no longer a means for capitalists to exploit laborers but a means of building socialism and bringing benefit to the workers and all other people. It is necessary to steadily work for more and better economic results in order to achieve the grand objective in economic development set by the 12th party congress. To carry out this task, we must rely mainly on science and technology, in addition to relying on the party's policies to arouse the masses' enthusiasm. We stress the development of intellectual resources and the need to attach great importance to intellectuals' mental work because these are required by the socialist modernization drive and are in conformity with the interests of the people.

[OW161325] The distinction between manual labor and mental labor is not a distinction between low and high positions. However, we should know that our party's recognition of the intellectuals as a part of the working class is designed to determine the intellectuals' social status and class character. It does not mean that there is no difference at all between the intellectuals and the workers and peasants, or between mental labor and manual labor. It is wrong to ignore their overall character and exaggerate their difference into a class antagonism. It is also wrong to ignore their particularities and demand that the intellectuals to be "exactly the same" as the workers and the peasants in every respect. Then, how should we view the difference between mental labor and manual labor? The difference is not innate. It is caused primarily by different educational levels attained by different persons, because different scientific and cultural levels play different roles in the course of work. Generally speaking, it takes people more time and money for education and training to acquire the ability for mental labor and to become intellectuals than to acquire ability in manual labor. In the course of work, the intellectuals require constant restudy to learn new knowledge and they need necessary books, materials and other conditions. Mental labor generally

has the same characteristics as the labor of individual workers and handi-craftsmen with regard to the manner of undertaking, and it has continuity. Some mental laborers must work more than 8 hours a day. In order to make new scientific achievements, one needs to constantly increase his knowledge, conduct repeated experiments and do arduous work. According to the socialist principle of distribution, recognizing the difference between mental labor achievements and manual labor achievements and giving proper compensation for the former are conducive to developing productive forces and to raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation and is in the interests of all the people. To demand uniformity and practice equalitarianism will do no good for society. Therefore, we should affirm that the intellectuals play the same important role as the workers and the peasants in socialist modernization. On this premise, we should also consider the particularity of mental labor undertaken by the intellectuals, provide the intellectuals with the bare necessary working conditions suitable for undertaking mental labor, and facilitate their creative work. It is doubtless utterly wrong to ignore the particularity of mental labor, to invariably blame the intellectuals for "seeking special privileges" when they make reasonable demands, or to discriminately and hostilely criticize them as "arrogant." Of course, the improvement of their study, working and living conditions can only be made gradually in the light of the actual situation of China's economic development. This is understood by the broad masses of intellectuals.

The party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that it is a task of the whole party to eliminate the erroneous thinking of discriminating against intellectuals and to further implement the party's policies concerning intellectuals. The key to implementing well the party's intellectual policy is to enhance the cadres' understanding. Once they truly understand the correct principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee, all specific problems concerning the implementation of the intellectual policies can readily be solved. We hope that in the course of studying the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the broad masses of cadres will thoroughly study and propagate the basic viewpoint on correctly treating the intellectuals adopted by the party Central Committee since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We hope that the cadres will consciously correct various erroneous and confused ideas and firmly make their thinking and action conform to the party's line, principles and policies. We also hope to carry out ideological education still better among the intellectuals and help them to understand their historical mission and gradually overcome their own weaknesses. We should do what the report to the 12th CPC National Congress calls for, bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of the intellectuals for socialist modernization, further consolidate the close unity of the three social forces--the workers, the peasants and the intellectuals--and make joint efforts to create a new situation of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN CONFERENCE ON FAMILY PLANNING REPORTED

HUNAN RADIO: 'Wise' Planning

HK290434 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "What Counts Is Straightening Out the Ideas of Leading Cadres at All Levels"]

[Text] The 12th CPC National Congress has stipulated family planning as a fundamental national policy. It has specifically planned that by the end of the century, the population must be kept below 1.2 billion. This is a wise and forward-looking decisive policy and is in line with the national conditions and the desire of the people. At present, Hunan has a population of 54 million people. The Farland area on which we depend for our living has been reduced to 0.96 mu for each person. We should say that we have become aware of the disadvantages of an unchecked population growth. Facing the present rapid population growth peak, if we fail to firmly advocate that a couple should have only one child, the population may grow again to a great extent. This will not only affect average income increases, but will also cause great difficulty in food, clothing and employment and may even affect social stability. Therefore, while vigorously developing production, we should never relax our efforts in controlling population growth.

In this speech at the provincial experience-exchange conference on family planning, provincial CPC committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong pointed out that the key for doing a good job in family planning is to constantly deepen the understanding of the leading cadres at all levels. In recent years, some achievements have been scored in family planning due to the great importance attached by leading cadres at all levels. The natural population growth of the province was reduced to 0.89 percent in 1980. An advanced example in controlling population growth over extensive areas, Changde Prefecture, has emerged. However, the development of this work is still uneven in the province overall. The work base in various areas is weak. This is because this work involves various fields, has a strong sense of policy, and faces strong resistance and interference. But the main reason is that the leading cadres in some areas fail to understand the great importance of family planning. All localities should earnestly study the 12th party congress documents and carry out the spirit of the provincial experience-exchange conference on family planning, deepen their understanding and be clear on the actual important

guiding ideology that each couple should have only one child; review and sum up previous experiences in accordance with Changde Prefecture's experiences; adopt corresponding measures in line with local conditions, stress that each couple should have only one child, concentrate efforts to grasp the work several times a year and strive to score achievements within 3-5 years and strictly control population growth.

Points Stressed

HK290346 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The provincial experience-exchange conference on family planning which closed on 23 November stressed the following points: In light of the 12th congress spirit and by studying and spreading the experiences of Changde Prefecture, localities throughout the province must firmly advocate that a couple should have only one child in order to control population growth and achieve good results within 3-5 years. The conference was convened by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government.

Provincial CPC committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong delivered a speech at the conference. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and provincial government, Liu Zheng, member of the provincial CPC committee standing committee, made a report: Firmly carry out the spirit of the 12th CPC congress and strive to create a new situation in family planning.

Some advanced units introduced their experiences at the meeting. The experiences in controlling population growth in Changde Prefecture were given extensive attention. The participants held that this meeting had deepened their understanding of the strategic significance of strictly controlling population growth; they had firmly established the guiding ideology that each couple have only one child, and strengthened confidence in doing a good job in family planning.

The meeting called on all localities to do a good job in family planning propaganda and advocated late marriages and pregnancy and eugenics to improve population quality. At the same time, couples who are CPC and CYL members should take the lead in having only one child. It is necessary to strengthen the building of the planned parenthood force and establish and perfect the responsibility and contract system of family planning so that this will become a regular practice and system.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUBEI HOLDS TELEPHONE MEETING ON JUDICIAL WORK

HK260531 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Yesterday evening, the provincial party committee held a telephone meeting to convey the spirit of the recent telephone meeting summoned by the Central Judicial Commission and arrange our province's judicial and social order work in this winter and next spring. Li Ding, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and responsible leader of the provincial Judicial Commission, presided over the meeting.

Huang Zhizhen, secretary of the provincial party committee and acting provincial governor, made a speech at the meeting. He said: Social order work in our province has achieved marked results with obvious improvement in social order. However, we have not fundamentally improved social order in our province. Responsible comrades of party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over social order work and organize all departments and units to act in a coordinated way. It is necessary to improve social order in a comprehensive way and simultaneously develop the two civilizations. Special attention should be paid to strengthening education for young people, helping them strengthen their ability to resist the corruption of decadent bourgeois ideology. In particular, we should make a good job of educating, helping and redeeming juvenile delinquents. We should conduct various forms of legal system propaganda and education in a wide and thorough manner so as to set up a firmer notion of the legal system among cadres and the masses. Party and government departments at all levels, especially the departments dealing with judicial work, propaganda, culture, journalism, broadcasting and television, should take publicizing the local system and popularizing legal knowledge as one of their important tasks.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen said: When handling social order work this winter and next spring, special attention should be paid to the key points, weak links and prominent issues. Active criminals who commit serious crimes must be punished severely without mercy as soon as possible according to the law. Other ordinary criminals should also be dealt with by legal and administrative means. We should implement our constant policy of winning over and transforming the majority and cracking down on the minority and the basic policy of combining the means of punishment and leniency, and leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to confess. As for the units and localities where many social order problems exist, work groups should be sent there to help grassroots party and administrative organs to control the situation

within a set time. In those units and localities where social order has been rectified, the three organizations at the grassroots level and internal security organizations should be set up and brought into full play.

Attending yesterday evening's telephone meeting were principal leaders of provincial, prefectoral, municipal and county party committees and governments, responsible people of the judicial commissions, departments of public security, procuratorial work, courts and civil affairs as well as responsible people of the relevant departments of the PLA provincial military region.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI HOLDS MEETING ON HIGHER EDUCATION

HK270342 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Responsible comrades of the provincial government recently heard reports on the work of the provincial Higher Education Bureau and the six key institutes of higher education subordinate to the province, and studied the solution of problems that urgently need solving in these institutes. At the meeting responsible persons of the provincial Higher Education Bureau, Hebei University, Hebei Normal University, Hebei Industrial College, Hebei Normal College, Hebei Medical College and Hebei Agricultural University reported on the basic situation in higher education, on plans for developing higher education and strengthening teaching and scientific research, and on a number of tasks to be tackled at present.

Liu Bingyan, Li Feng, Xu Ruilin and Ho Qimin, responsible persons of the provincial government, listened to the reports. Yin Zhe, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended as an observer. Acting Governor Liu Bingyan gave a summation at the end of the report meeting.

Liu Bingyan said: The 12th party congress designated education as a strategic focus. We must attach great importance to this work and do a good job in planning. Hence, in planning the development of the province's higher education, we must consider the talented people required in the next 20 years. In the first 8 years, we should consider training talented people urgently needed by the province, to be ready for vigorous economic development in the latter 10 years. The planning must include readjustment. It is necessary to make overall plans for the province's 31 institutes of higher education. The guiding ideology for formulating plans is to continually improve the quality of higher education, so as to produce more talented people more quickly for the province's economic development. Improving the quality of education mainly depends on the six key schools subordinate to the province.

Comrade Liu Bingyan stressed: The leadership groups of the higher education institutes should be at least two-thirds composed of able people. We must get a good grasp of selecting for the college leadership groups people who are really capable of running the colleges.

Comrade Liu Bingyan said: The focus of higher education expenditure should be on teaching equipment and on living quarters for teachers.

The responsible persons of the colleges reported at the meeting: The development of higher education is being affected by shortage of education expenditures and the limited finances for capital construction.

Comrade Liu Bingyan said: Next year, apart from the normal expenditures, the provincial authorities are prepared to allot some additional funds for teaching equipment and for teachers' quarters. The schools should also devise some ways of making money, and pay attention to drawing in investment from all sectors of society.

Comrade Liu Bingyan said in conclusion: A provincial conference on higher education will be held in the first quarter of next year to further study how to promote the province's higher education.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI ISSUES REGULATIONS ON PRIVATE SCHOOLS

HK270306 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In order to cultivate talented people with specialized knowledge and skills in all fields, to meet the needs of socialist construction, the provincial government has issued a circular on vigorously promoting and actively supporting the operation of schools by private individuals, and has also printed and distributed provisional regulations on operating these schools.

The regulations stipulate: These private schools must implement the party's education principles. Retired engineers, technicians, doctors, teachers, experts, professors, artists and other personnel with a certain degree of specialized knowledge or particular skills and who are enthusiastic to promote the socialist education cause can apply to operate schools. However, people who are working at present are not permitted to operate private schools. The schools must have certain conditions for operating, such as premises and simple teaching equipment.

The candidates for recruitment by such schools are social youths and others who want to study, who are in good health and have at least graduated from junior secondary school. When their studies are completed, those who pass the examinations will be given certificates by the schools as proof of their period of study. The state will not take responsibility for assigning these graduates. When the state is recruiting work personnel, those who meet the recruitment conditions and the specialization requirements can be hired, after examination, under the same conditions as other graduates.

The method of opening a private school is for the individual to send in an application which, after investigation and agreement by the urban neighborhood residents' committee or the rural production team, is submitted to local education administrative departments at and above county and municipal level, which will then issue a license to run a school. The costs of running the school should in general be met by the person running it. Routine expenditures and labor remuneration for the school operators should be solved from the school fees or from the students' labor income.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRESS REPORTS ON MEETING OF FORUM TO REVIEW WESTERNIZATION MOVEMENT

HK250730 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Report by Yang Xiaomin [2799 2556 2404]: "Summary of a Form on the History of the Westernization Movement"]

[Text] A national forum on the history of the westernization movement was held in Shanghai from 26-30 October. It was sponsored by the Department of History of the East China Normal University. The participants discussed the following questions concerning the westernization movement:

1. Question of the Relationship Between the Westernization Movement, on the One Hand, and the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Reform Movement of 1898, on the Other Hand

Some comrades held that the Taiping heavenly kingdom and the westernization movement "were in contradiction with each other and also had common grounds which linked them together." These common grounds were: 1) Both of them aimed at learning from the West, that is, "learning the advanced technologies of the foreign countries." 2) Both of them promoted the birth and development of capitalist modern industry in China. An important cause of the Westernization movement was the need to suppress the present uprising waged by the Taiping heavenly kingdom. However, in fact, the westernization movement unconsciously acted as the executor of the will of the Taiping heavenly kingdom. Similarly, there was an internal relationship between the westernization movement and the reform movement of 1898. Many comrades took exception to the theory that the westernization movement was "a complete failure," a theory generally accepted by the history circles in the past. They held that the failure of the westernization movement contained success. The westernization movement brought capitalist modern industry which China never had before. The economic development caused by this movement created material conditions for the reform movement of 1898. The westernization movement impelled the old classes to split up and the new classes to emerge and prepared class forces for the reform movement of 1898. During the westernization movement, Western modern sciences and culture were widely spread in China, quickening the maturity and rise of the thinking focusing on constitutional reform and modernization. Therefore, the westernization movement prepared conditions for the reform movement of 1898.

Some comrades said: There was a relationship of succession between the Taiping heavenly kingdom, the westernization movement and the reform movement of 1898.

There were attempts made and struggles waged by the representative political figures of different classes in modern China to stop China from becoming a colony or semicolon. They played an active role in different degrees in pushing the Chinese society forward. However, other comrades held that it would be inappropriate to set the Taiping heavenly kingdom and the reform movement of 1898 against the westernization movement, that having internal relationship and continuity did not mean having a relationship of succession, and that the westernization movement could not be compared with the Taiping heavenly kingdom, which was obviously a progressive movement, nor with the reform movement of 1898, which also was mainly progressive despite its numerous shortcomings.

2. Question of the Relationship Between the Westernization Movement and Chinese Capitalism

Some comrades held that the civilian enterprises established during the westernization movement were characteristic of bureaucratic capitalism so that they basically hindered the normal development of national capitalism, caused the abnormal development of Chinese capitalism and gave rise to feudal capitalism which was manipulated by compradors. This feudal capitalism and the bureaucratic capitalism represented by the four big families of the KMT were imbued with the same spirit, they added. Other comrades disagreed with the above viewpoint. They argued that the civilian enterprises founded by the westernization group should not be equated with the bureaucratic-capitalist enterprises dominated by the four big families of the KMT and that these civilian enterprises should be regarded as bureaucratic capitalism in an embryonic form and had the nature of national capitalism in a certain degree.

Some comrades said: The civilian enterprises founded during the westernization movement developed in two different directions as a result of the contention between the supervising government officials and the merchants who operated these enterprises. They were an embryonic form of bureaucratic capitalism and also of national capitalism. For this reason, they played a role in promoting and at the same time hindering the development of capitalism in China. Other comrades pointed out: The enterprises established during the westernization movement were "run by the government," "supervised by the government and run by merchants," "jointly run by the government and merchants," or run in various other forms. They were founded by the Chinese and played a role resisting the capitalist economic invasion by foreign countries. Therefore, all of them were national capitalist enterprises. The only difference was that they were run either by state capital or by private capital.

[HK250732] There was a relatively big difference in opinion on this question. However, the participants seriously studied the question according to the policy of "Letting a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend." After discussion, many comrades were of this opinion: The westernization group founded a great number of modern enterprises and vigorously brought in advanced sciences and technologies of the Western countries, thereby accelerating the development of capitalist productive forces and giving rise to the capitalist relations of production, the emergence and development of the capitalist factors meant the most severe castigation and negation of feudalism. One of the main reasons for establishing the enterprises during the westernization movement was to vie with foreign merchants for profits. Therefore, these enterprises played a progressive role in resisting the capitalist economic invasion by foreign countries.

3. Question of the Method of Studying the Westernization Movement

The participants generally agreed that greater attention should be paid to the method of studying the westernization movement. Their opinions can be boiled down to the following several points: 1) In studying the westernization movement, attention should be paid to studying not only the economic activities of the westernization group but also its political, military and diplomatic activities. The study should be carried out by linking the method of class analysis with the viewpoint of historical development. 2) In carrying out study, attention should be paid to organically combining macrocosm and microcosm, making concrete analysis of each of the westernization group members and each of the enterprises established by this group, and opposing the method of demanding uniformity and handling matters in an oversimplified manner. 3) In carrying out study, it is necessary to uphold the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. The methods of proceeding from the needs of the political situation to consider a problem and proceeding from a classical theory to collect data are undesirable.

CSO: 4005/189

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

LITERARY, ART WORK CONFERENCE--A conference on literary and art work in five provinces and regions sponsored by the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee opened yesterday in Xian. The conference was presided over by the propaganda department deputy director, He Jingzhi. At the opening of the conference, He Jingzhi pointed out that the purpose of the conference is to exchange the experience of literary and art circles in the northwest provinces in implementing the policies of the 12th CPC National Congress; to discuss the tentative ideas and proposals in order to create a new situation in the literary and art field; and to further discuss the draft proposals. More than 40 leading cadres of propaganda departments, bureaus of culture, the Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles and Chinese Writers Associations in five northwest provinces and concerned parties from the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee and research department of the CYL Central Committee attended. Deputy director of the propaganda department under the provincial CPC committee, (Shang Jie), made a speech at yesterday's meeting. [HK170331] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Nov 82]

OFFICIALS VISIT PRODUCTION CORPS--From 11 to 14 November, Central Committee secretariat Alternate Secretary Qiao Shi, NPC Nationalities Committee Vice Chairman Li Gui, and State Nationalities Commission Vice Minister Huang Guangxue visited the Shihezi and Turpan areas to see the 143d Regiment of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, the 1 August Sugar Refinery, the 1 August Cotton Textile Mill, and a commune. They were accompanied by Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, and (Zhao Yizeng), member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee. Qiao Shi, Li Gui and Huang Guangxue left Urumqi by air for Beijing on 16 November. Regional leaders Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Janabil, (Zhao Yizen) and Ba Dai saw them off. [HK170228] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 16 Nov 82]

DELEGATION HEAD ON NPC SESSION--Beijing, 26 Nov (XINHUA)--Zhaxi Wangqug, head of the Qinghai delegation to the fifth session of the fifth NPC, told XINHUA today that the current meeting has convened at a time when the whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are warmly responding to the strategic goals put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress and are on a great march to creating a new situation of socialist modernization, and that the people of all nationalities on the Qinghai Plateau have placed great hopes in this meeting. He said: The meeting will examine and adopt the new constitution and the Sixth Five-Year National Economic Construction Plan. With such a cardinal law for running the country, and with practical

and effective construction plans and measures, the people of all nationalities in the country will have a clearer orientation, greater confidence and more ways of doing things, and will work more energetically. The 69-year-old Zhaxi Wangqug said emotionally: The deputies of various nationalities from Qinghai have a strong sense of responsibility; they are determined to make the meeting a success and accomplish the mission given to them by the people. We firmly believe that the Chinese people have great hopes, and that they certainly will achieve still greater victories in socialist modernization. [Text] [OW010641 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1652 GMT 26 Nov 82]

CSO: 4005/189

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

FARM PACT WITH GUATEMALA--Taipei, Oct 28 (CNA)--The executive yuan Thursday approved a revised agreement on technical cooperation in agriculture between the Republic of China and Guatemala. Under the agreement, the Guatemalan Government from now on will grant privileges and immunity to Chinese personnel to meet the working situation there. The Sino-Guatemalan cooperation agreement was first signed in Guatemala City February 1977 and became effective in August the same year for a 2-year term. It will be automatically extended after it expires. [Text] [OW021241 Taipei CNA in English 1352 GMT 28 Oct 82 OW]

SOLOMON ISLANDS PRIME MINISTER--Taipei, Oct 29 (CNA)--Prime Minister Solomon Malaoni of Solomon Islands arrived here Thursday for a weeklong visit. While here, he will call on government officials and visit the nation's economic and cultural establishments. Upon arrival Thursday, he was warmly greeted by (?Vice Foreign) Minister H.K. Shao at the airport. [Text] [OW021241 Taipei CNA in English 1355 GMT 29 Oct 82 OW]

ASIAN GAMES MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION--Taipei, Nov 22 (CNA)--The Republic of China has applied again for the membership of the Asian games. Wu Ching-Kuo, an adviser to the Chinese-Taipei olympic committee, last Saturday returned from India where the Asian games are being held. He said the application had been submitted to Raja Singh, current chairman of the games, which may be discussed in a meeting to be held December 5. [Text] [OW221231 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 23 Nov 82]

CSO: 4000/18

END